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Vets Need Special Course; WPB to Liquidate Agency; Break in India Unity Talk

The World's Day—September 27, 1944

Boston: Educators Told of Needs for Veterans

Veterans returning to school cannot be fitted into existing courses but must be given instruction from a mature and not a schoolboy standpoint, Fred J. Kelly, Chief of the Division of Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education, today told the final session of educators studying veterans' problems at the Hotel Kenmore. [Page 2.]

Ships are sliding down the ways throughout the nation faster than men can be qualified to man them, according to the Maritime Service, which appealed today for youths between 16 and 17½ and men between 26 and 35½ years of age.

The Gahagan Construction Corporation of New York City was today awarded a contract for construction of foundations for two additional runways at Logan International Airport, East Boston, on a bid of $2,170,000. It was the only bid received.

Washington: WPB to Close Conservation Agency

The Conservation Division of the WPB will be liquidated on Oct. 21, on the recommendation of its director, Howard Coonley. Remaining work in saving critical material can be handled conveniently by other WPB divisions, according to J. A. Krug, Acting Chairman.

The United Mine Workers membership was notified that officers and members of the "autonomy and self-government" committee which had recently challenged the leadership of John L. Lewis had been convicted of dual unionism. Penalty could be expulsion of members, it was pointed out.

Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Resident Commissioner here and a member of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He is to rejoin General MacArthur soon in Australia.

Manufacture of 630,000 aluminum pressure canners by six companies in the next nine months was authorized by the War Production Board in preparing for next year's canning season. The companies had been authorized to produce 400,000 canners for the 1944 season.

An appeal for 3,000 workers to clear soldier mail through the Army's embarkation post office in Long Island City, N. Y., where 500 carloads of overseas-bound mail have accumulated for lack of help, was made by the War Manpower Commission.

India: Hindu-Moslem Unity Talks Broken Off

The Hindu-Moslem unity conference, in Bombay, between Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mohamed Ali Jinnah, has been broken off. Discussions began on Sept. 9. Mr. Jinnah, Moslem leader, is quoted as saying: "I regret to say I have failed in the task of converting Mr. Gandhi. We have, therefore, decided to release to the press the correspondence that has passed between us."

In Europe: General Mihailovic's Son Set Free

The son of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, reported captured by the Partisan forces of Marshal Tito, has been set free, according to the Free Yugoslav Radio, because investigation proved that he was "not a war criminal."

Capt. Archibald Ramsay returned to the House of Commons following unconditional release from prison where he has been held for the past four years under defense regulations. It has been unofficially reported that Captain Ramsay was imprisoned along with Tyler Kent, American Embassy code clerk, who was convicted of violating the official secrets act.

Hungary's appeal for an armistice is "only a question of hours," the Paris Radio claims, quoting Istanbul diplomatic circles as predicting an immediate request through Turkey for armistice terms.

King Christian of Denmark observed his 74th anniversary on Sept. 26 at Castle Amalienborg. Flags were raised in honor of the occasion, and the King was deluged with telegrams of congratulation.

Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, Nazi radio spokesman, said there still are "hopelessly corrupt personalities" in the German Army which "must be annihilated." [Page 12.]

Relations between the Russians and Poles are of the utmost concern to the British Government, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the Commons. [Page 12.]

Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop said in a tripartite anniversary speech in Berlin that the war has become a life-or-death struggle which must continue "until our enemies realize they could never win."

Americas: Argentine Plan May Offset Ship Ban

Argentine shipping circles in Buenos Aires expressed the opinion that Argentine flagships have sufficient tonnage to handle exports to the United States, in the face of the U. S. ban on U. S. ships against carrying exports from Argentina.

Dewey to Keep Hammering Upon Roosevelt 'Failures'

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY TRAIN EN ROUTE TO ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's presidential campaign, already sizzling hot as a result of his Oklahoma City "he-asked-for-it" speech, is going to get hotter before it is allowed to cool down.

Although he momentarily described his answering-back-in-kind lecture—a lecture more like a district attorney's third degree as a "divergence" from his sober appeal—Governor Dewey himself indicated frankly today that this "divergence" might last indefinitely, perhaps for the "duration."

He made it clear that whether or not President Roosevelt backed away, he had no present intention of doing otherwise than focusing the full ire of his new battle-born attack directly upon the President, his words and his works.

More in Offing

The concluding events of Governor Dewey's opening cross-country tour were in the tune with his warning and suggested that more is in the offing. They demonstrated:

That the Republican nominee, enthused by the bundles of congratulatory telegrams which have showered into his special train in response to his Oklahoma City outburst, is prepared to keep up his frontal assault on his opponent.

That he intends to stick implacably to his ominous accusation that President Roosevelt is "responsible for failing to prepare the nation for war" and for the loss of "countless American lives."

Not Afraid of Record

That he believes he either can effectively explain away the resistance which the Republican Party in Congress put in the way of the prewar defense measures which the President finally carried through or can successfully ignore that record.

That he does not expect to let up one whit in centering the gravest personal charges against "the man who wants to be President 16 years"—namely, that the President is deliberately promoting disunity among the American people "for political purposes," that he is a servant of "wasters, loafers, and Communists," that he is a violator of his promises, that his "word is not to be trusted."

It undoubtedly is a token of things to come that, far from letting his charges cool down after delivering them formally on the radio in Oklahoma City, he re-

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Senate Campaign Tinges Treaty Talk

Decisive importance to world peace which may stem from the complexion of the United States Senate is evoking growing interest in the 32 seats up for filling in the November vote. Records of some of the incumbent candidates in regard to their votes on several issues involving international co-operation are examined in a special article from Washington: First Page, Second Section.

Quincy War Pay Is $30 Weekly Over Average

Thirty dollars more a week is paid on the average to industrial workers in Quincy than the average for all Massachusetts, according to the State's monthly survey of manufacturing employment just released. Average weekly earnings in Quincy during August ran $73.77 as against the state level of $42.92.

The next highest pay was reported at $53.61 from West Springfield. The four other top cities were:

Springfield $52.11, Lynn $50.66, Beverly $50.18, and Chicopee $48.56.

Fourteen cities in all showed average weekly earnings in manufacturing above the State-wide average of $42.92. Boston stood in this group with $45.40.

Employment Declines

Employment in manufacturing in Massachusetts registered a decline of 11.1 per cent last month as compared with August of a year ago, the State's survey also brought out. Total number of wage earners employed in 2,083 representative establishments stood at 488,630, and 534,196 were recorded in August of 1943.

As the peak of manufacturing employment in the Commonwealth came in June of last year, when 544,342 wage earners were employed in concerns reporting to the State, the drop since then amounts to approximately 50,000 workers.

The decrease last month as compared to July of this year consisted of 3,695 employees.

However, there was practically no change in the number of war workers.

Private Industry Pays Best

The total paid in wages dropped off 9.1 per cent from August of last year. But average weekly earnings increased from $42.43 in August of 1943 to $42.92 in August of this year, or 49 cents.

These figures include every wage earner in a plant, from the lowest paid to the highest. Many

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'Chutists Retreat: '44 Victory Fades; Allies Open Balkan Front in Albania; B-29's Blast Japanese Steel Center

By a Staff Artist.

Battle for Rhine Bridge Fails

Scene of the great battle for the Rhine bridge which has ended with the retreat of the pocketed British air-borne troops to the south bank of the river.

Little hope now held for end of war in Europe this year—Trump card fails as sky troops retreat from Arnhem—Frontal break-through still bare possibility.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All the news of events on the Western Front and all the estimates, official and semiofficial, of their meaning combine today into a conclusion that the early defeat of Germany has ceased to be a reasonable expectation and that in all probability victory is to be achieved not this autumn, but next spring and summer.

Whether this conclusion needs to be accepted depends on one question. Was the great air-borne effort to envelop the northern end of the Siegfried Line General Eisenhower's only device for effecting a crossing of the Rhine in force before winter weather strengthens the German defense system along the Rhine?

He well may have alternative plans, considering that he now has six army groups deployed along the Western Front, as well as strategic reserves in hand which may be suited to another scheme.

And behind the immediate picture of German defensive strength lies the very substantial doubt as to its manpower resources. Most estimates agree that the Germans require the equivalent of 40 good divisions to man their Rhineland defenses. So far as is known, they are still short some 10 divisions of that strength.

But against this picture of German manpower deficiency must be set the fact that they have roughly those 10 divisions in Norway and northern Finland which perhaps could be moved back to the Rhine within the next month and also 10 or more divisions in Greece and the lower Balkans which are not yet surely trapped.

And basic in today's reappraisal of the fortunes of war on the Western Front is the plain, inescapable fact that the climactic effort of the summer's campaign in France has not succeeded in achieving its primary purpose.

Everything which happened from D-Day up to 10 days ago paved the way for the final daring attempt to force the Dutch crossings of the Rhine by air-borne effort. That effort achieved a considerable degree of success. It brought the Allied northern flank up on the River Maas in force. It gave it a bridgehead across the Waal, which is the lower branch of the Rhine in Holland. It provided a narrow corridor from the Waal to the Lek, or upper Rhine. It was two thirds successful. It was nearly all successful. Yet the gap between partial and complete success

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Remnants of 'lost unit' withdrawn to south bank of Neder Rhine in Holland.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The heroic battle for the bridge has ended. Britain's "lost division" of paratroopers—all that remained of them after their nine days' gallant struggle near Arnhem—was withdrawn during the night to the south bank of the Neder Rhine.

Some 2,000 of this battered 1st Air-Borne Division of 7,000 or so were saved. Its wounded have been left behind to become prisoners. Thus ends a daring operation designed to pry open a bridge to permit a quick encircling move to outflank Germany's West Wall. The move was stopped by unexpectedly strong German forces. But it was worth trying.

As this operation ended, another daring move is announced from Albania, where landings of Allied troops have taken place. This is not a mere Commando raid, but a land army that will co-operate with the Albanian Partisans and the Tito forces of Yugoslavia in driving the Germans out of the Balkans. The rapid advance of the Russians through Romania and Bulgaria, and toward Hungary, is gradually making the position of the Germans in the Balkans untenable. The new Allied formations in the Balkans are known as the "Land Forces of the Adriatic."

Meanwhile, attention is drawn to the Pacific, with another mighty blow by American Superfortresses against Manchuria and Occupied China.

A "large force" of these B-29's, sweeping across China from bases 1,000 miles away, battered the steel center of Anshan in Manchuria and the docks at Dairen, from which the Japanese ship the steel to shipbuilding and armaments works.

By way of keeping the Japanese occupied at home, the bases at Loyang and Kaifeng—roughly halfway to the Manchu targets—were heavily bombed.

No loss to the Superfortresses has so far been reported. The antiaircraft fire of the Japanese was stated to have been weak and ineffective.

As this softening up of the Japanese home defenses proceeded, General Eisenhower on the West Front began to display some of the overwhelming weight of manpower and guns at his command in Holland in an effort to widen the narrow 50-mile corridor to Arnhem. East and west of the corridor British Second Army units pushed out, at some points as much as 10 miles.

British and Belgian units, pushing eastward on a 40-mile front, reached the River Maas and are within a mile or two of the German frontier below Nijmegen. Near the tip of the Arnhem salient, General Dempsey's men have pushed out eastward to within 13 miles of Kleve, and westward to Oss, widening the corridor to 25 miles and removing any doubt but that it can be held and enlarged.

Co-operating with the ground forces, more than 1,100 American heavy bombers attacked railway yards and industrial plants at Kassel, Ludwigshafen, Cologne, and Mainz in western Germany.

At the northern end of their line the Russians continue to close in on Riga, the Latvian Capital.

Two-Year War in Pacific? Halmahera Landing Easy

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Sept. 27—The recent landing of American sixth Army troops in the Halmaheras may well be the last time that forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur can capture or neutralize a major enemy stronghold with such little enemy reaction or opposition.

The seizure of Morotai Island was a classic example of strategy of "hitting them where they ain't," and the significance of this achievement cannot be underestimated.

On the credit side, Americans have seized a highly strategic base from which aircraft will in a short time not only dominate the skies over the entire eastern portion of the Netherlands East Indies but will be able to establish absolute air supremacy over the southern Philippines.

Locally, the seizure of Morotai

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Not only will Japan not collapse internally but it will take about two years after the defeat of Germany to bring the Asiatic end of the Axis to its knees.

Those are the latest and best conclusions deducible from facts, figures, estimates and opinions of authorities in the Navy, War, and State Departments and the Foreign Economic Administration. And with opinion growing that V-E Day will not occur until next spring, V-J Day is now advanced to 1947.

In an extensive report that includes analyses of the geographic, logistic, productive, and economic factors involved in the Pacific war, the Office of War Information unfolds for the American public a graphic picture of the problems involved in defeating Japan.

Psychologically the end of the German war might well heighten Japan's determination and fighting spirit. Also:

1. Japan is capable of increasing its production of almost every category of war equipment and military supplies.

2. Geography aids the Japanese. The Allies still are 1,500 statute miles from Japan's shores.

Vast Shipping Problem

3. Tremendous shipping problem involved in major invasions. It will take months after V-E Day to make European shipping available in the Pacific.

4. The war in China is all in Japan's favor. Instead of getting new bases from which to strike Japan, the Allies have lost several recently.

5. Japan's army not at full strength. Despite losses and de-

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Allied Blow Cracks Nazi Balkan Stand

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ROME, Sept. 27—The long-awaited Allied campaign of liberation in the Balkans has opened up at last with the landings in Albania and the islands off Yugoslavia, announced in a special communiqué from the Balkans air force here today.

Troops went in by sea and air at points yet unspecifiable, to compel and harass the German withdrawal from Greece and other Nazi-occupied Balkan territories.

Formations engaged are known as "the Land Forces of the Adriatic" and the fact that the first news of their operations is disclosed by the Balkan air force emphasizes that these represent an extension of Allied airmen's activities for many months past.

RAF fliers and Americans associated with them in the Balkans air force have been taking in supplies and personnel and bringing out the wounded while working a ferry service which, coupled with direct air support in attacks against German communication lines and troops, has enabled Partisan forces to intensify their efforts against the Nazis while waiting for Allied fighting men to arrive by sea.

Positions Jeopardized

This development has actually occurred at a time when German positions in Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, and elsewhere have been jeopardized by events at the southern end of the Russian front.

The German situation in these

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Price-Wage Control Need Cited By Byrnes to Prevent Inflation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes said today the Government must continue its controls over prices and wages after the war "until the dangers of inflation are passed."

Although he did not mention specifically the Little Steel formula limiting wage increases to 15 per cent above January, 1941, levels, he said:

"While we are prosecuting the war against Japan, price control must continue just as wage control must continue, and the relationship between wages and prices must be stabilized."

The National War Labor Board now is conducting final hearings on labor demands that the Little Steel formula be scrapped.

Mr. Byrnes cited Bureau of Labor Statistics figures showing a 25.3 per cent rise in the cost of living since January, 1941, but said average weekly earnings have gone up 51.3 per cent and average hourly earnings have increased 36.4 per cent.

"The Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Price Administration, and the War Labor Board have done a wonderful job" trying to hold off wartime inflation, he said in a speech prepared for a National Press Club luncheon. It was radiocast over the Blue network.

The hold-the-line policy "has been bent," he said, "but on the whole the line has held and Government should continue to hold it until the dangers of inflation are passed."

Asserting that America has the ability to maintain after the war a "much higher standard of life than ever before," Mr. Byrnes declared, "There is no place in America for economic defeatism."

U. S. Seen Unable To Pick Up French Trade Immediately

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP)—American businessmen cannot hope to reestablish activities in France before the Government has stabilized currency and eliminated the "black market," which may take a year, Harold F. Johnson, economic adviser to the American Embassy, said yesterday.

Mr. Johnson came here for the express purpose of advising on economic relations between the United States and France relative to supply and procurement.

It may be necessary for the French Government to rigidly control imports for an indefinite time, Mr. Johnson said in an interview, adding, "It will be utterly impossible for American business to resume in France for at least a year and that is a conservative estimate."

Minnesota Three R's Don't Include Chores

SAINT PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27 (AP)—Rural school teachers in Minnesota cannot require pupils to sweep floors, carry water or coal or build fires.

Attorney General J. A. A. Burnquist so ruled today in an opinion formulated at the request of Dean M. Schweickhard, State Commissioner of Education. Furthermore, the ruling said, a teacher has no right to send a pupil on an errand of private business without the pupil's consent.

Polish Chief Reports Germans Digging In

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 27

The Polish Underground army chief, Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, reported from Warsaw today that the German defenders were really going underground, fighting from newly dug tunnels under the streets.

Stubborn fighting continued in the northern and southern sections of the Capital with heavy losses on both sides, said the radiocast communiqué of the commander, who is also known as "General Bor."

U. S. and Britain Tie In Plans to Keep Italy; Price Control Urged to Aid Civilian Economy

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Brighter days seemed in prospect for Italy today as the United States and British Governments at long last announced their decision to do something concrete about the political, economic, and social chaos now existing in that country.

Obviously convinced that the situation in Italy must be mended forthwith, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have agreed on a two-fold program. The first step will be to feed, clothe, and probably shelter Italy's hungry and needy. The second will be to rebuild Italian economy which was badly knocked about by Fascism and by retreating German armies.

To Restore Economy

The first job will be undertaken by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the $50,000,000 to be devoted to the task were unanimously approved during yesterday's closing session of the UNRRA conference in Montreal. This relief should fulfill the double objective of reducing widespread social unrest and of countering German propaganda which claims that Italy is worse off under the Allies than it was under the Axis. At the present time, unfortunately, there seems to be considerable justification for that Germain claim.

The second Anglo-American goal, that of restoring Italy's economy, will be a longer process and the Roosevelt-Churchill statement was not very precise as to just how this will be done. It did, however, mention four steps which will be taken. They call for:

1. The sending of direct representatives of the Italian Government to Washington and London.

2. The assumption by Sir Noel Charles, the British High Com-

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Italian Press Hails Economic Aid Plan

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 27

The Italian press generally commented favorably today on the statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill promising the Italian people a freer hand in running their country.

The Roman Catholic newspaper Il Popolo hailed it as a "decisive step toward returning Italy to the Italians."

Unita, the Communist organ, declared "a democratic government capable of putting unity and interest of the country above all other particular preoccupations deserves the confidence of all free peoples and their friendly governments."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 27—The economic situation in southern Italy still is extremely bad, and it is believed that conditions may be even worse in northern Italy by the time the Allies complete its liberation.

In Rome today "pasta"—macaroni and related food—is being distributed, as is charcoal for fuel. There is an acute coal shortage. In reviving Italian industry, manufacturers will have to use products from the Sardinian mines to replace former imports from Germany. There also is considerable transport and distribution difficulty.

Long-Range Policy

The country's industrial plants, and especially its electrical resources, are in a disastrous condition at the present time. Nearly all of Italy's best factories in the liberated territory have been destroyed. In central Italy, the Germans demolished 95 per cent of the electrical plants. Farther north, electricity rationing, or the absence of power locally, is causing many problems.

It is estimated that in the first year after the war Italy will have to spend at least $3,000,000,000 for reconstruction—about $1,000,000,000 for machinery alone.

Within the scope of present limi-

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Manchuria:

Big Force of B-29's Returns Without Loss

The "large force" of B-29 Superfortresses which struck targets in Manchuria and Occupied China, Sept. 26, returned to Chinese bases without loss of a single plane,

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Veterans Seen as Great Challenge to Education

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Matured by war, veterans entering educational institutions will seek instruction from a mature standpoint and must not be treated as returned schoolboys, Fred J. Kelly, chief of the Division of Higher Education of the United States Office of Education, told the final session of educators from New England and the Middle Atlantic States at the Hotel Kenmore today.

Meeting the educational needs of the returning veterans was characterized as the "greatest challenge education has ever had" by Mr. Kelly.

Key question in this problem, Mr. Kelly told the 110 educators, is whether the teacher can adjust his attitude from the teaching of immature to mature pupils.

Find out what the veterans want and then provide this instruction without trying to fit them into existing courses, advised Mr. Kelly. There will be no flood of applicants, he said, explaining that the most recent Army Service Forces Survey indicates that only 10 or 20 per cent of the veterans will want further education.

Period of Time

The orderly demobilization, as announced by the Army, he said, will bring the veterans home over a period of time, which will allow the schools to help them without undue strain, he continued.

An estimated demand by only 200 veterans may be expected per year for education in cities of 50,000, Mr. Kelly predicted.

Immediate action by States' departments of education to prepare plans for construction of additional school buildings under a possible Federal Works Administration program, was urged by Mr. Kelly. The audience of educators was also told of the vast quantities of educational materiel which will be available when the war surplus stocks are disposed of.

Establishment of area schools where veterans and their families could live and take short training courses, was advised by Mr. Kelly who said that existing physical facilities would be adequate.

Returning veterans will constitute the largest group eager for learning which colleges have ever faced, said George S. Miller, Vice-President of Tufts College, in opening today's session.

"There must be no disappointment—no Pearl Harbor in education after the war," Mr. Miller stated, adding, "We have no time to lose."

Seek Educational Aims

Speaking with the authority of a combat Marine officer, Lieut. Col. James M. Moreau, U. S. M. C. liaison officer of the Educational Services program in Naval Hospitals, advised the educators to write to the men in the services who left schools and colleges to join the colors and ask for their educational aims.

Replies will indicate the educational problems which exist in the plans of the fighting men today, said Colonel Moreau, and will bring a sample of the "types of problems you will have in bulk later."

Correspondence courses will play a great part in maintaining morale after victory, said the Marine officer. Men are being taught efficient combat methods now, he continued, but when peace comes these same men will want to learn "how to live." They will want to prepare for their [illegible] while awaiting demobilization or serving in an army of occupation.

Prof. Charles F. Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 27—Prof. Charles F. Park, who passed on at his home here Sept. 25, was Director of the Lowell Institute School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He had been a faculty member at M. I. T. for 42 years until his retirement in 1934.

A native of Boston, he was graduated from M. I. T. in 1892 and joined the staff of the mechanical engineering department. He was appointed a professor in 1912. Upon his retirement 20 years later, Professor Park devoted his entire time to promoting the growth of the Lowell Institute School and its studies in mechanical engineering.

Professor Park was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Quincy's Pay In War Work Tops Average

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receive much more than the average and many less.

Quincy's principal industry is shipbuilding, as it contains New England's largest private shipyard, that of the Bethlehem Company.

While workers employed by private shipbuilding companies are obviously receiving the largest earnings in industry, the average income of the shipbuilder is unknown. The State publishes no figures, because such information would be likely to disclose the rates of the few outstanding individual companies.

However, what other types of industry are paying is reviewed in this week's report. The highest weekly earnings cited are those for machine shop products, which averaged $51.48. Iron and steel came next with $49.29. The five following leaders were machine and small working tools $49.26, electrical machinery and parts $49.17, foundry products $48.94, newspaper printing $48.72, and heating apparatus $47.93.

Fourteen industries showed higher weekly pay than the State average of $42.92.

Governor Denies Hancock Charges

In an answer filed in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday Governor Saltonstall denied declarations by the Hancock Associates in a $350,000 damage suit and said that all action by him in connection with dog tracks had been "in his capacity as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the exercise of his public duties, powers and discretion."

The Hancock Associates seek to recover damages for alleged conspiracy to cause racing licenses to be granted to only three tracks, which are listed as defendants. The group was refused a license for a dog track last March.

Several other defendants had filed previously. They included members of the State Racing Commission, the Revere, Massassoit and Taunton Dog Racing Corporations, and Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate.

Political Meeting Planned

The Greater Boston Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is planning a political mass meeting within the net few weeks, Jack Hurvich, its President, said today. Arrangements will be completed at a meeting of the C. I. O. Council at the Parker House on Oct. 5.

Welcome Gifts for Prisoners of War

By a Staff Photographer

Former Captive in Germany Looks Over Red Cross Kits

Recently released from a prisoner-of-war camp in Germany, Lieut. Ragnar Barhaug of Caspar, Wyo., was much interested in the expanded list of gifts provided by the Red Cross for men in such camps. Here he points out a can of condensed milk to Miss Sadie L. James, consultant on prisoners of war in the North Atlantic area. Both spoke today at a Hotel Statler meeting of more than 100 prisoners-of-war representatives from 60 Red Cross Chapters in New England.

Importance of Red Cross Work With Prisoners of War Stressed

The importance of the American Red Cross work with prisoners of war was outlined and stressed today at conferences in the Hotel Statler, Boston, attended by representatives of 60 Red Cross chapters in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Aiding the work of the Provost Marshal General's Office in the War Department, the Red Cross sends to every prisoner of war in enemy hands a package of food once a week.

It also sends a kit of medical supplies on any request from a spokesman in a prison camp; a capture parcel containing clothing and necessaries, also on request; a package of seeds and a cultivating tool together with instructions for growing the seeds; invalid packages to anyone in hospitals, this also on request; and now it has added a special Christmas package.

Valuable Force

Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Cavanaugh of the Provost Marshal's Office and Lieut. Ragnar Barhaug, an Army Air Force officer who was a prisoner, told the group exactly how important these packages were.

Colonel Cavanaugh, speaking at the luncheon, said: "The Red Cross has been a tremendously valuable force in building up the home front morale. Without its Home Service Division work our bureau, I know, would be simply swamped with inquiries. But as it is, the public has come to look upon the Red Cross as its first source of information about prisoners of war."

Lieutenant Barhaug, whose home is in Caspar, Wyo., and who for five and one half months was in a German prison camp 100 miles southeast of Berlin, also praised the work of the Red Cross.

"I believe the greatest morale booster," said Lieutenant Barhaug, "is a letter from home. Perhaps never will letters mean so much to these men as they do now while they are prisoners. Home is a dream and a letter brings it back to reality."

Lieutenant Barhaug, whose plane was shot down over Germany in June, 1943, said the first things that greets a man in his situation is the succinct statement from a German, "Well, for you the war is over."

At first, he said, the captured soldier is apprehensive about his treatment, but that wears off and the realization is not bad.

Old Home Week

"Arrival at a prison camp is a great day," he told his listeners. "It is a reunion and an old home week. You meet many old buddies who have gone down before you and whom for months you had been wondering about. For several days the incoming men do nothing but answer eager questions concerning the outside world and home."

Miss Sadie L. James, consultant on the prisoners of war program of the Red Cross in the North Atlantic area, advised the group on methods of giving out information to next-of-kin prisoners and urged an awareness of the importance of that part of the work.

She pointed out that the Army and the American Red Cross cooperate in the work with prisoners of war. The Army pays for much of what is done; the Red Cross handles administrative detail. The Red Cross, for instance, is responsible for packing and shipping the various packages; for shipping great quantities of Government issue clothing to our Allies and for disseminating news of prisoners which the War Department has gathered.

She said letters of appreciation from civilians in liberated countries were being received all the time. One written by a Belgian with only a small command of English read, "I can't give you anything else but love, baby." This statement was apparently copied verbatim by several others in his village, equally unfamiliar with the English language, and mailed to Red Cross headquarters.

Colonel Cavanaugh reported that good work for war prisoners is possiblbe only for those in German hands.

"We know very little about Japanese prisoners," he said.

U. S.-Africa Links Urged By Nigerian

Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu of Nigeria today called for "a definite cultural and economic exchange between America and the African countries." "But," he told members of the Harvard Faculty Club, "the political issues affecting independence of each of those African countries should be taken up by the people of Africa themselves."

In an appeal for support of the objectives of the American Council on African Education of which he is President, this widely known author asserted that the battle of Africa would have been more terrific than those of Singapore, the Philippines and other Asiatic islands had it not been for "the faithful co-operation of the people of West Africa."

The Africans, he declared, defended the cause of the Allies at a crucial moment because they "love democracy."

"It is not my conviction that the African protectorates or colonies—whatever you call them—should ask the United States Government to guarantee for them their political independence—as if political independence were an American hot dog to be served at will," he added.

"Moral support through good will, economic collaboration, educational improvement, and industrialization are what Africans want from America. No nation gets independence as a prize from another country.

"The people concerned must demonstrate readiness, determination, and resoluteness as signs of a sense of responsibility and of national integrity."

He said that the peoples of the United States and Africa "must collaborate economically and culturally by breaking through the artificial walls built by European imperialism to keep them apart."

"It all means," he declared, "that new avenues of understanding, a new attitude toward their different cultural patterns, a new awakening relative to their common destiny must be stimulated.

"It is not an easy task because, in the first place, it means a relearning of a people—a repudiation of former 'authorities' on Africa, and an entirely new quest based on American traditions of open mindedness, unfettered expression, and scientific reality."

Under the Council's educational program, African students would be awarded scholarships in the United States to prepare them for the "manifold work of construction and reconstruction."

"I sincerely feel," the Prince said, "that Harvard University, which may be considered one of the foremost of the world universities, ought to encourage and support this educational program which will help the underprivileged and poor Africans to drink of the fountain of knowledge in America. Nothing will please African people more."

Susan Sargent Codman

Mrs. Susan Sargent Codman, who passed on at her home in West Roxbury yesterday, was Director of the Boston Branch of the League of United Nations Association. She was the wife of John Sturgis Codman, Boston engineer and businessman.

Mrs. Codman's varied interests led her to be active in philanthropy, political education and botany. For many years she was a member of the Ladies' Board of the Free Hospital for Women, Brookline. In 1928 she served on the Women's Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Democratic Committee. She was a member of the Noanet Garden Club and gave many lectures on the growing of house plants.

Boston Takes Active Part In Victory Fleet Day Fete

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Homage was paid in Boston and throughout the nation today to the modern American merchant marine, descendant of the windjammer and clipper ship which brought fame and fortune to Boston merchants and made the Port of Boston's the nation's first leading shipping center.

Reason for the recognition was Victory Fleet Day marking the third anniversary of the launching of the Liberty Ship Patrick Henry on Sept. 27, 1941, which signalized the birth of America's present-day wartime merchant fleet.

Sponsored by the War Shipping Administration, the observance today on Boston Common was a salute to private American shipping companies which have managed and operated on behalf of the Government the huge convoys of merchant ships which have carried troops and supplies to ports throughout the world in "the toughest transportation job in history."

Six speakers during noon exercises briefly extolled the Port, the merchant fleet, ship operators and all who had a part in moving the vast quantities of supplies and troops. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin urged making the airport at East Boston the greatest on the Atlantic seaboard. He forecast "tremendous" air traffic as soon as the war ended.

Comparison Made

He compared the potential air business of the future to the sea traffic of clipper ship days in its significance and importance to the future of Boston. The need today, he said, is for vision comparable to that of our forefathers so that we may do with the airships what they did with the clipper ships. He pledged himself to work for making Boston a great seaport and a great airport.

Commanders of fighting fronts in Europe have told ship officers that ships loaded with urgent supplies in Boston have been better loaded than those coming from any other port, Frank S. Davis, President of the Maritime Day Committee, said. He suggested that the City order the building of a great airship after the war, that it be named after John F. Fitzzgerald, former Mayor, and that it be sent on a grand tour to show the rest of the world the virtues of the Boston port. His recommendation was seconded by Mayor Tobin.

In addition to these addresses, brief remarks were made by Col. Thomas Brady, Jr., of the Boston Port of Embarkation; John J. Halloran of the Sprague Shipping Company; Robert Harris, Assistant District Director of the War Shipping Administration, and John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor and a member of the Boston Port Authority.

The Boston ceremonies were directed particularly as a tribute to steamship operators, company personnel, ships' crews, stevedores and port officials, whose skill and ability have contributed liberally to the successful war effort of merchant ships.

Banquet at Statler

Climax of the Boston observance will be a banquet in the Hotel Statler this evening under auspices of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee in co-operation with port organizations. Representative Christian A. Herter, only New England Congressman on the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, is to be the chief speaker. Pennants will be presented to six Boston and one Fall River steamship operators in behalf of the War Shipping Administration.

Music will be provided at the dinner by the United States Coast Guard Port of Boston band, and Irving T. Sorge, special representative of the WSA in New England is expected to make the presentation of the pennants to the Eastern Steamship Lines, Mystic Steamship Division of the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, Sprague Steamship Company, Shepard Steamship Co., Wilmore Steamship Company, the United Fruit Company, all of Boston, and the Fall River Navigation Company of Fall River.

Davis Is Toastmaster

Nearly 500 are expected at the banquet, according to Frank S. Davis, President of the Maritime Day Committee and toastmaster for tonight's dinner.

Pennants to be distributed at the banquet are known as War Service Flags and a total of 107 companies which operate Victory Ships will receive them all at ports of the nation. The flags are made of two horizontal bars of white. A large, dark blue circle with the letters WSA in while is superimposed on the three bars at the staff end of the pennant. Stars of the same dark blue will be imposed on the white bar to indicate the number of American-flag ships are operated by the holder of each flag.

Swampscott Man's Rank Up

A well-known hotel man, Clement E. Kennedy of Swampscott has been promoted from the rank of Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel, Major Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, announced yesterday. Colonel Kennedy is the director of the Military Training Division in the First Service Command. He was called to active duty in the Army on Sept. 10, 1941.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness with little temperature change tonight. Lowest temperature near 54. Thursday mostly cloudy with light rain. Continued cool. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by light rain late tonight and continuing Thursday. Not so cool in north and east portions tonight. Continued cool Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by light rain tonight and Thursday. Not so cool north portion tonight. Continued cool Thursday.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, little temperature change tonight. Thursday mostly cloudy with light rain. Continued cool.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:39 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Thursday, 8:20 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

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Competition from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and the great new Texas ports will be tremendously increased after the War. But Boston must ship her share of world export cargoes drawn from New England and the Middle West. To do this, the people of Boston and New England must immediately take some important steps.

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Veterans Get Free Rein To Seek Any Kind of Job

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Government last night lifted all its manpower controls as far as veterans of this war are concerned, thus giving a free reign to servicemen to seek any kind of civilian jobs.

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, announcing the action, said it was intended to "speed the re-employment of returning veterans and remove all employment obstacles in the way of their return to civilian life."

The order has immediate application to the 1,500,000 veterans already discharged from the services. Previously these veterans were exempt from manpower controls for only 60 days after their discharge.

The new provisions eliminate entirely for veterans all the emergency restrictions affecting hiring and job-seeking that were put into effect to channel workers to essential industries. Erased, for example, are requirements that veterans secure or present statements of availability in order to change jobs. Service women also are exempt from this and other requirements where job controls have been applied to them.

The order makes service veterans eligible for a job with any employer without first clearing through the United States Employment Service. The WMC said, however, that any veteran who seeks employment through the USES "will be entitled to a referral, as a matter of right, to any job of his choice." The essentiality or priority status of such a job will not be a factor.

The order also stipulates that veterans may be hired without regard to employment ceilings, which are restrictions on the size of labor forces a plant may employ.

More Jobs on Way

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—More than half of a group of industrial companies surveyed by the American Management Association plan to go beyond their legal obligations in providing postwar jobs for employees, the AMA reports.

Vocational guidance, employee counseling, staggered layoffs and placement assistance are among the methods mentioned by various of 303 concerns checked in the survey.

Of the companies, employing nearly 1,000,000 workers, the survey showed 150 will have no reconversion problems. Only 28 foresaw "extensive" reconversion.

WPB Aids Veterans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Special help for veterans to set themselves up in small businesses was provided today by the War Production Board.

The action, giving aid especially to the thousands of veterans who ran their own businesses before the war and therefore lack the re-employment preference given wage earners, has not been formally announced but became effective through an order signed Monday, Sept. 25.

The WPB order not only gives preference to veterans in setting up and equipping a business, but accords special consideration to their applications to enter civilian goods production.

57th Ship Down Ways At Yard in Georgia

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Sept. 27 (AP)—The Charles S. Haight went down the ways at the J. A. Jones Construction Company, Sept. 23, the 57th vessel to be launched at the yard.

The ship is named for the late Charles S. Haight, who was instrumental in obtaining international uniformity of maritime law.

Mrs. James J. Harris was the ship's sponsor. She is the daughter of former Gov. Cameron Morrison of North Carolina. Mrs. Ralph Wilson of Long Island, N. Y., and Mrs. Clias Faison of Charlotte, N. C., were co-sponsors.

Guests in the launching party included Mrs. Basil B. Elmer, daughter of Charles Haight, and former Governor and Mrs. Morrison.

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Infantryman Inches to Victory

Harold Sherman

Memorial Painting to Hang in Army's Infantry School

As a memorial to the anonymous heroes who travel "the last 100 yards to victory," this painting of a lone American doughboy inching his way forward under fire will hang in the Library of the Army's Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. Painted by Harold Sherman, "The Infantryman" was given by the Sperry Corporation and will be displayed in Washington before arriving for permanent exhibit at the famous training school. Thomas A. Morgan, Sperry president, presented the gift to Col. Wendell L. Clemenson of Ground Forces headquarters in Washington, who received it in behalf of Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, Infantry School Commandant.

Dewey and Roosevelt Versus Congress

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—The 1944 presidential election has taken the singular turn that on a number of issues President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey seem to be on one side of the fence, Congress on the other.

Take, for example, the Smith-Connally antistrike bill, which was rushed through Congress in a burst of something verging on hysteria last year, over Mr. Roosevelt's sharp veto. Governor Dewey Sept. 19 vigorously assailed the law. This is representative of a number of instances in which the Roosevelt - Dewey combination seems to be pitted against a conservative Congress.

Another example is the proposal to broaden the social-security law. As the record stands, Governor Dewey and President Roosevelt both are committed to the broad general policy of extension, however much they may disagree on details, or criticize each other on the matter of administration. But what stands in the way? The answer given by any correspondent who has been watching the matter in the past few years is—Congress.

On March 19, 1943, Mr. Roosevelt sent his famous "cradle-to-grave" protection program to Congress, somewhat resembling that which the Churchill Government has just introduced in Parliament. It got nowhere, and those familiar with the temper of Congress dismissed the possibility that it had any chance of passage.

Partisans of either Mr. Roosevelt or Governor Dewey will try to make capital out of this situation, the first charging that Governor Dewey has simply "kidnaped" New Deal measures, the second arguing that what Congress would not do in its distrust for Mr. Roosevelt it would now do, if led forward under more efficient administration by Mr. Dewey.

But over and above these arguments, the fact remains that when the Roosevelt-Dewey approach to a number of these problems is melted down and fused together, it turns out to be much more liberal than the temper which Congress has increasingly shown. The conservative Democratic southern Representatives and the "Old Guard" Tory Republicans have used arguments against social changes—now indorsed by Governor Dewey as well as the President—which might be interpreted as blocking their pathway under no matter how careful and efficient a President.

This is equally true of foreign affairs. Mr. Dewey has approached the Dumbarton Oaks three-power conference in a nonpartisan manner. But an interparty coalition of pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists now lies in ambush for this program in the Senate.

On the labor front, Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Dewey, judging by the latter's Seattle and Los Angeles speeches, seem to be in agreement on certain items—if we once more take note of the different approaches to the administration of laws. But Governor Dewey's praise of the Wagner Act, Sept. 19, as "a good and necessary law" is apt to leave both southern Democrats and members of his own party in Congress unconvinced.

A coalition of Republicans and Democrats in Congress has just put through an unemployment insurance and reconversion law which even Bernard M. Baruch declared to be "inadequate." The same coalition, if the election leaves them in office, probably would fight Governor Dewey's acceptance of governmental responsibility for giving jobs to all if private industry fails to do so expressed in his San Francisco speech—just as it has fought Mr. Roosevelt in the past.

Although Governor Dewey has the same over-all objective as President Roosevelt in many of these matters, his friends feel his approach is worlds apart from that of the New Deal.

Nevertheless, recent growing conservatism in Congress, not confined to either party, promises plenty of opposition if his proposals are submitted.

Governor Dewey, like Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, urged broadening of the social-security law in his Los Angeles speech to cover millions now omitted—agricultural helpers, domestic servants, employees of nonprofit enterprises, white collar workers, farm families, and the like.

Observers who have followed this fight believe Governor Dewey's welcome support would aid in this matter but frankly doubt whether the conservative coalition which now dominates Congress if continued in office would materially change the law under either President.

Murray Demands Action On Steel Wage Increase

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Philip Murray today demanded quick action on the 10-months-old wage demands of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steelworkers, and said that an unpublicized Office of Price Administration study shows the general 17-cent increase sought by the union could be granted without making a price increase imperative.

Mr. Murray, President of the C. I. O. and of the Steelworkers, began the union's final argument before the National War Labor Board in one of the cases on which any change in the Government's wage policy may turn.

"For some curious reason unbeknown to the union," said Mr. Murray in a prepared statement, "this (OPA) study, though completed on Aug. 24, was not made available to the board or the panel. We, therefore, take the liberty of making its contents public.

"What does this study disclose? The steel industry had made a request for a general price increase of approximately 10 per cent.

"The study concludes that, and I quote, (a) 'there is at the present time no ground for an over-all increase in the price of steel,' and (b) 'even in the event that the wage increase requested by the union were granted in full, the case for a price increase would not be persuasive. For even if the wage demand were granted in full, its effects upon average hourly earnings would be largely offset by the disappearance of overtime and the reversal of the labor upgrading process. As against this the wage demand comes to 17 cents."

The union wage demands were made last December. The NWLB took jurisdiction in February. Mr. Murray said that "during such period the union took 3½ days for its presentation and rebuttal." He also said that labor members of the NWLB had introduced a resolution expressing the view that the case be decided by Oct. 15, but that a combination of public and industry members voted it down.

Demanding prompt action, he said, "It would be outrageous for this board to suggest that the outcome of this case must be further delayed or the effective date of the directive postponed pending further developments on the military fronts."

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* * *

Of all *civilian* effort in this war, none has made a greater contribution to victory than the shipping industry.

As General Eisenhower said recently: "When final victory is ours there is no organization that will share its credit more deservedly than the Merchant Marine."

The millions of American fighting men who have won the battles of Europe and the Pacific . . . their millions of tons of equipment . . . are there because American shipping got them there—fast! In recent months there has been a ship sailing on the average of every 30 minutes!

* * *

When we got into the war in December, 1941, the United States had 1150 ships of various types totalling 11,000,000 tons. Now, less than three years later, the American Merchant Marine with 3400 ships, operated by private companies under the supervision of the War Shipping Administration, has swelled to the amazing figure of approximately 40,000,000 tons . . .

comprising cargo ships, passenger liners, tankers, colliers, and ocean-going ore carriers.

Just consider what this huge expansion has involved.

Many lines were assigned to operate ships other than their own . . . often over strange, new routes. All facilities had to be expanded beyond previously-known limits . . . and quickly. There were ship and shore personnel to be trained by the thousands; new split-second loading and unloading schedules to be devised.

Everywhere speed was of the essence. Every day the ingenuity of management was strained to the utmost that the cargoes of war departed as needed and on time.

The American shipping industry, silently and for the most part unseen and unsung, has taken on the toughest transportation job in history . . . and won it.

* * *

This pennant has been awarded by the War Shipping Administration to American-flag steamship companies in recognition of their services for managing and operating our wartime merchant marine.

In tribute to the management and men of our giant maritime industry, Admiral Land, speaking for the War Shipping Administration, says: ". . . this record has been made possible through the splendid, cooperative efforts of the steamship companies acting as our agents. We are pleased to have this opportunity to salute the operators."

This Victory Fleet Day message is sponsored by the

NATIONAL FEDERATION of AMERICAN SHIPPING

New Farce at the Colonial — Incoming Films — 'Robin Hood' at Shubert

Joy Hodges Featured In Cast of 'Our Fanny'

By Edwin F. Melvin

Everybody concerned in Harry Segall's new farce, "Our Fanny," apparently was trying hard at the Colonial last evening. But the result, unfortunately, did not seem proportionate to the effort expended.

The difficulty is that Mr. Segall has not given the players much with which to work. He had the basic idea for a farce situation. But instead of developing it through a pattern of comic embroideries, he has surrounded it largely with talk.

He begins with a young couple about to be divorced. When they come to divide their possessions they agree that each shall alternate in the custody of a race horse named Fanny. As the play continues, it appears that the horse consistently wins when in the custody of the wife, and as regularly loses when the husband is in possession.

* * *

The wife's impecunious and bibulous father is the first to observe this peculiarity of the animal. Through him, a small group of gamblers become interested. Together they try to prevent the reconciliation of the couple, lest it have some effect on the behavior of the horse.

In a final effort to inject variations in the theme, the playwright has the wife agree to a passing affair with a wealthy sportsman if his blue-ribbon horse is beaten by Fanny. The plot here becomes a little involved. But somehow it appears that if Fanny's curious consistency can be broken, all will be right between the wife and her former husband. This incident introduces a considerable amount of innuendo. But a happy solution is finally found and the couple are reunited.

* * *

Arthur Sircom, who directed for Robert Reud, has whipped up as much pace as possible. John Archer and Joy Hodges make what they can out of the cardboard figures of the young husband and wife. Morton L. Stevens has a considerable share in the proceedings as the garrulous father of the girl. Ben Laughlin is a racetrack bartender. Allen Kearns, John Effrat, Hildegarde Halliday, and Virginia Reed are among the racetrack habitues. Bruce MacFarlane is the rich young sportsman, and Betty Haynes, an effervescent Negro maid.

'Wilson' Premiere Plans; 'Wing and Prayer' Coming

The elaborate Technicolor production of "Wilson," coming to the RKO-Boston, will have a gala premiere Thursday night with all seats reserved for a performance beginning at 8:30. George Jessel will act as master of ceremonies and personal appearances will be made by Carole Landis, Dana Andrews, Roddy McDowall, and Trudy Marshall.

The film is a two-and-a-half hour affair that traces Wilson's career from the days when he was president of Princeton, through his gubernatorial career in New Jersey, his two presidential election campaigns, his administration during World War I and the League of Nations struggle, to the end of his occupancy of the White House. Considerable attention is paid to his private as well as his public life.

Alexander Knox plays the title role. Ruth Nelson is the first Mrs. Wilson, and Geraldine Fitzgerald, the second. Sir Cedric Hardwicke portrays Senator Lodge. Thomas Mitchell is seen as Joseph P. Tumulty; Vincent Price as William Gibbs McAdoo; Stanley Ridges as Dr. Cary Grayson; Mary Anderson, Ruth Ford, and Madeleine Forbes as the three Wilson daughters.

A carrier force in action provides the background for "Wing and a Prayer," the film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. Don Ameche, Dana Andrews, and William Eythe head a cast which includes Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Charles Bickford, Kevin O'Shea, Richard Jaeckel, and Henry Morgan. Henry Hathaway directed.

The story tells of a carrier designated as "expendable" which is sent into Japanese-controlled seas to attract attention and lay the foundation for a naval trap. Finally at Midway the members of the crew have an opportunity to repay some of the attacks which they have endured.

The companion feature will be "The Big Noise," a new Laurel and Hardy comedy.

At the State and Orpheum a second week is scheduled for "Since You Went Away," David O. Selznick's film depicting life on the home front during wartime. The seven stars in the cast are Claudette Colbert, Joseph Cotten, Jennifer Jones, Shirley Temple, Monty Woolley, Lionel Barrymore, and Robert Walker. The film was directed by John Cromwell.

At the Keith Memorial "Casanova Brown" starts today on a third week. Teresa Wright and Gary Cooper head a cast which includes Frank Morgan, Patricia Collinge, and Anita Louise. The companion film continues to be "Mademoiselle Fifi," with Simone Simon, Kurt Kreuger, and John Emery.

The Technicolor musical, "Greenwich Village," with Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche, William Bendix, and Vivian Blaine, will be seen Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway. The other feature will be "Roger Touhy, Gangster," with Preston Foster, Victor McLaglen, Lois Andrews, and Kent Taylor.

"The Hour Before the Dawn," with Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake, and Binnie Barnes comes Thursday to the Exeter. The other feature will be "The Falcon in Mexico," with Tom Conway and Mona Maris. Beginning Sunday the films will be "Mr. Skeffington," with Bette Davis, Claude Rains, and Walter Abel, and the Marine Corps documentary, "The Battle for the Marianas."

Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, and Edward G. Robinson will be seen at the Uptown beginning Thursday in "Double Indemnity." The other feature will be "Minstrel Man," with Benny Fields and Gladys George.

Guide to Recent Films

BIG NOISE — Laurel and Hardy in routine antics as slapstick detectives.—M. Y. C.

EVER SINCE VENUS — Fair musical with Ina Ray Hutton's band and a good cast of comedians.—M. Y.

FRENCHMAN'S CREEK — Entertaining and picturesque Technicolor version of Daphne du Maurier's romantic novel about seventeenth-century English lady and gentlemanly French pirate.—M. Y.

MAISIE GOES TO RENO — Further adventures of Ann Sothern as a fair riveter. On vacation, she reunites a young couple, baffles some crooks, and has a romance of her own.

OH, WHAT A NIGHT — Burlesque queen, possessor of famous diamond, outwits jewel thieves in machine-made melodrama.—M. Y.

RECKLESS AGE — Pleasant light musical, unalarming in character despite its title, presents Gloria Jean in songs and adventure as dime-store heiress who, as a lark, gets job in her grandfather's store.—M. Y. C.

RIDING WEST — Pleasant musical Western, stock pony express story.—M. Y. C.

THAT'S MY BABY — Fair low-budget musical, with specialty turns.—M. Y. C.

U-BOAT PRISONER — Passable melodrama about German submarine trying to escape American destroyer.—M. Y.

De Koven in New Revival

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Considering that "Robin Hood" is an American operetta, composer and librettist both native, a revival of it seems to demand a little revaluation.

Here was a man, deKoven, who grew up in a period of great Wagnerian enthusiasm, whose ear was attuned to Gounod's "Faust," to the French opéra-comique, to English ballad opera, and to such other things as were in the musical ascendancy 50 years ago. His head was full of the going melody of his day; and not only that, he possessed just a trace of artistic originality. Only a trace, indeed, though the real thing. A man of such gifts might be expected to compose a song or two that would be expressive of his time, and there the matter might end.

But something impelled him to stretch his talent to compass a large form. He found in Smith a librettist who could furnish him a dramatic framework he could just exactly fill; and when he did fill that framework, his musical message was told, nothing thereafter substantial to be added.

If anything is classic in American operetta, genuine and unimported, here is an example. DeKoven was cruelly calumniated for his borrowed ideas. Today they are even more evident than at first. But the trace of originality saves the situation. Something there is in deKoven's airs and concerted pieces that we hear nowhere else, no matter what some of them remind us of.

He used to say that he would write another "Robin Hood" if he could find another Smith to provide him a book. But the feat was probably unrepeatable. Suffice that Sherwood Forest and its bowmen, that Robert of Huntington and Lady Marian, and that the Sheriff, Guy, Scarlett, Allan-a-Dale, Annabel, the milkmaids and the rest of them are back on the stage, with able performers representing them and with altogether admirable stage and musical management putting the dear old show together.

Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1000kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America": sk	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	American Girl Philhar-	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade: Interview	monic Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music; songs.	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports comments
4:15	ody in Sky; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:30	"Returning Vets".	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones, sketch.	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted: News	The Western Rambler.	Young Widder Brown	burgh Pirates baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Terry and the Pirates.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Fred Slack's Or.
5:15	lies; E. Howe, mo	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30	Notes for Victory.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	Ginger and Bobby
5:45	"Inside MGM": int	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; drama	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Democrat National Com-	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	'Ladies With Plans'
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	mittee; spkrs.; drama	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Paul Stewart, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	Front Line Headlines	"World Series Preview"	Dance Time
8:00	Allan Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch.	comedy mystery drama	Rep. Everett Dirksen	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls": drama	Carol Bruce; Eddy How-	Stop That Villain: quiz;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Heraholt: News	"My Best Girls": drama	ard: Henny Youngman	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Civil Service Reporter
9:00	Frank Sinatra; Os-	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show:	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Dukas:
9:15	car Levant, guest	Network program	guest, Jean Davis	"Screen Test"	Apprenti Sorcier
9:30	Jack Carson Show.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy stars in	Classical Album: Dukas:
9:45	Jack Carson Show.	Dance orch.; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"One Man's Poison"	Apprenti Sorcier; News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Kay Kyser's College of	Gov. Dewey's Oklahoma	Local sports
10:15	Norwegian Music	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	address; recording	Local sports
10:30	Nelson Eddy; Bob't	"The Symphonette," with	starring Phil Harris.	Glenn Williams' Orch.	Local sports
10:45	Armbruster's Orch	M. Piastro, conductor.	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Les Brown's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Franklin Master's Show	Weather; Bump Hadley	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Bob Strong's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: dr.,	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Bob Strong's Orch.	Dance orchestra; news	"Her Master's Voice"	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Program

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1000kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Brass, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	ship; religious program
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies;
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies;
9:30	Industrial talk	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording.
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord; songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	'Linda Crockett'; drama
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Musical Variety	Robert St. John, news,	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Victor Lindlahr	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast at Sardi's;	Road of Life: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Music; Interviews	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Now, Voyager": drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley: organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Studio program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Jack Bereh & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Parade of Stars	Musical Variety Show	Curtain Time with
1:45	The Goldbergs: sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso news	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro; News
2:00	'Portia Faces Life'	"Women and the War"	The Guiding Light": sk	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Today's Children": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Dramatic serial	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	"Real Stories"; drama	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America": sk	Boston Braves - Chicago	"Irish Melodies"
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cubs baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Easy Rhythm	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves - Chicago	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	Parade; Interview	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	News service
4:00	Chas. Peller; 'Mel-	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Sports comments
4:15	ody in Sky'; songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Cubs baseball game	"Back to School"
4:30	Vets' Information.	Ellen Carrol, songs	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Glenn Miller's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; news	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	Cubs baseball game	Charlie Spivack's Or.
5:00	Five O'Clock Foi-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; X. Cugat's Or.
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter; sketch	"Ginger and Bobby"
5:30	"Victory Notes"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Ginger and Bobby"
5:45	"Inside MGM": int	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Fred Waring program	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Connee Boswell, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Terry's Tunes	News service; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Concert music	"Charlie Chan": mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Concert music	drama with Ed Beale	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Natural science talk
8:00	"Suspense": Gene	Ray Henle, news	Frank Morgan; C Daley;	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Kelly; mystery de	"Lum 'n' Abner"	K. Blore; R. Young, mo	Premiere of "Wilson"	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Sher-	America's Town Meeting	First Service Command	Sammy Kaye's Variety	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	iff drama; News	'Should Soldiers Have	Performance: Variety.	Show; Paul Winchell	Irish Melodies
9:00	Maj. Bowes Ama-	Job Preferences Over	Music Hall: Geo. Mur-	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Shos-
9:15	teur Program	Senior Workers?"	phy; I Gorin; K Wyan	"Screen Test"	takovitch Symphony
9:30	"Corliss Archer"	Harry James' Orch.	Jean Davis; Jack Haley;	"Starlight Serenade";	No. 1
9:45	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orchestra; drama	soloists; orchestra	Alfredo Antonini, cond	Classical Album
10:00	The First Line	Raymond Gram Swing	Harry Savoy; Benay Ve-	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy drama	Silver Nocturne	nuta; P. Van Steeden	Well-Known People; tlk	"Lest We Forget"
10:30	Ray Block's Orch.;	Joe E. Brown; Bicp or	News Drama: Rep. J.	Parade; Music	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45	Larry Douglas, gst	Go Quiz; Betty Hutton	W Fulbright: Free Press	Music; Weather	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:30	"Viva, America!":	Fishermen's program	Canadian Music in War-	Nat Brandwynne's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45	Rina De Toledo	Musical pgm.; News	time CBC Or.; soloist	Nat Brandwynne's Orch	Day's End: News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Perfect Marriage." Starring Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Colonial—"Our Fanny," by Harry Segall. Featuring Joy Hodges. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

N. E. Mutual Hall—"Murder in a Nunnery," by Emmet Lavery. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale —Dancing tonight. Baron Hugo and his orchestra.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Between Two Worlds." Paul Henreid, John Garfield. 2:00, 6, 9:15. "She's a Soldier Too." Beuah Bondi, Percy Kilbride. 1:00, 4:35, 8:10.

Fenway—"Mask of Dimitrios." Sydney Greenstreet. 11:30 a. m., 3:45, 6, 9:30. "A Wave, a WAC, and a Marine," Henry Youngman, Elyse Knox. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Mademoiselle Fifi." Simone Simon. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45. "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05.

Kenmore—"Adventures in Washington." 1, 4:27, 7:54. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Coleman, Claudette Colbert. 2:37, 6:04, 9:31.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 8:53 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis, Eleanor Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 8:05.

Modern—"Sensations of 1945," Dennis O'Keefe, Eleanor Powell. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Man From Frisco," Michael O'Shea. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:00 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10.

Paramount—"Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:15, 9:35. "A Wave, a Wac, and a Marine," Henry Youngman, Elyse Knox. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5, 8:15.

RKO-Boston — "Pearl of Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 10:06 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:25, 7:30, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:55, 9:15.

Scollay—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55.

State—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Battle for the Marianas," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"March of Time—British Empire," "Battle for the Marianas," "Olympic Ski Champ," "Modern Music," "Sports at Washington and Lee," "Unusual Occupations," "Donald Duck," "Belgium Liberated," "Digest of World News," Color Cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, 9:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.3 m.

London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVZ, 11.83 meg., 25.1 m.

Caracas—4:15 p. m.—Songs of many lands. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—3:00 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSC, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater, Shakespeare's Characters. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.24 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 3.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Palace of Varietias, GRH, 9.63 meg., 30.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.24 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 3.88 meg., 104.2 m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL

3rd ROMANTIC WEEK!

Juliet had Romeo,
A man of great renown
But all the girls are bleary-o
For "Casanova Brown"!

International Pictures, Inc. presents

GARY COOPER
TERESA WRIGHT
in
Casanova Brown

Frank Morgan • Anita Louise

CO-HIT
"MADEMOISELLE FIFI"
SIMONE SIMON

TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:30
GALA N.E. PREMIERE

Darryl F. Zanuck's
WILSON
in Technicolor
DIRECTED BY HENRY KING

Reserved Seats On Sale For Premiere Only!

ONE OF THE BEST PICTURES HOLLYWOOD EVER MADE!

MOVIE STARS IN PERSON Plus A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE COMPLETE STAGE SHOW including STAN KENTON AND HIS ORCH.

in Person! These Stars will attend Premiere
GEORGE JESSEL Master of Ceremonies
CAROLE LANDIS
DANA ANDREWS
RODDY McDOWALL
TRUDY MARSHALL

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Continuous Performances Start Friday, 8:30 A.M.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL, 64th SEASON 1944-45

Boston Symphony Orchestra

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
RICHARD BURGIN, Associate Conductor

OPENING CONCERTS, OCTOBER 6-7

24 Friday Afternoons at 2:30
24 Saturday Evenings at 8:30

The Soloists Will Include:

CASADESUS, Piano
FRANCESCATTI, Violin
HEIFETZ, Violin
MALCUZYNSKI, Piano
PIATIGORSKY, 'Cello
PRIMROSE, Viola
POSSELT, Violin
SANROMA, Piano
LUBOSHUTZ & NEMENOFF, Duo Pianists

Guest Conductors
DIMITRI MITROPOULOS
ARTHUR FIEDLER
GEORGE SZELL
LEONARD BERNSTEIN

6 Sunday Afternoons at 3:30
6 Monday Evenings at 8:15
6 Wednesday Evenings at 8:00
(Sanders Theatre, Cambridge)

SEASON TICKETS for each of the above series are now on sale at the Box Office, Symphony Hall (Telephone COMmonwealth 1492).

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM
REGULAR LOEW PRICES
Orpheum: 9:03 A. M. 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10. State: 11:45 A. M., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.
HELD OVER 2ND WEEK

DAVID O. SELZNICK'S first production since "Gone With The Wind" & "Rebecca"
"Since You Went Away"
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
JENNIFER JONES
JOSEPH COTTEN
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
MONTY WOOLLEY
LIONEL BARRYMORE
ROBERT WALKER

NOW METROPOLITAN
Joyce REYNOLDS • Robert HUTTON
"JANIE"
plus: "THE LAST RIDE"
PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Sydney Greenstreet • Peter Lorre
"The Mask of Dimitrios"
plus: "A Wave, a Wac and a Marine"

EXETER KEN 7067
PAUL HENREID JOHN GARFIELD
"BETWEEN TWO WORLDS"
BEULAH BONDI
'SHE'S A SOLDIER, TOO'

SOUTH STATION 2½ HOUR PROGRAM
MARCH of TIME
BRITISH IMPERIALISM
Extra! "BATTLE FOR MARIANAS" Special!

UPTOWN Hunt. & Mass. Ave. Very Popular Prices
BETTE DAVIS-CLAUDE RAINS
"MR. SKEFFINGTON"
Jack Carson—"MAKE YOUR OWN BED"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE BEACONSt
CLAUDETTE COLBERT • RONALD COLMAN • ROSALIND RUSSELL
UNDER TWO FLAGS
ADVENTURE IN WASHINGTON

BOSTON

NOW THRU OCT. 1st.
THE BIG 3 RING
HAMID-MORTON
CIRCUS
50 Acts—500 People
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
Boston Garden
Every Evening at 8:30
MATS.: Today, Fri., Sat., Sun.
• Gen. Admission 75c plus tax
• Res. Seats $1.50 and $2.00 inc. tax

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MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Sept. 28 through Oct. 4. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"MR. SKEFFINGTON"
Bette Davis • Claude Rains
and SELECTED SHORT SUBJECTS

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

CARMEN MIRANDA
DON AMECHE
WILLIAM BENDIX
in...
GREENWICH VILLAGE
In Technicolor
It's the fun-center of the universe!
Introducing VIVIAN BLAINE (the Cherry Blonde)
On Stage! VELOZ and YOLANDA
World's Finest Dancers
• PETERS SISTERS
PAUL REMOS and his TOY BOYS
• SENOR WENCES
Ventriloquist Star of "Ziegfeld Follies"
• Other Big Acts!
.... a 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE ....
DOORS OPEN 10:00 A.M. ROXY 7th AVE & 50th ST.

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH 2 WKS. BEG. OCT. 2 SEATS TOM'W
Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd present
MARY CHRISTIANS • OSCAR HOMOLKA
I REMEMBER MAMA
A New Play by John van Druten
Adapted from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"
Staged by MR. van DRUTEN
Eves. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (Inc. Tax)

Tickets 9:30 A. M. to 9 P. M. at OPERA HOUSE, 10:00 to 6:00 at WILBUR
Wk. Only Opera House beg. NEXT MON. EVE.
RUSSIAN BALLET
Ballet Theatre
Eves. $1.20 to $3.60. Wed.-Sat. Mats. $1.20 to $3.00

PLYMOUTH LAST WEEK Tonight—8:30
Mat. Tom'w
MIRIAM HOPKINS
VICTOR JORY
In a new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
EVES. 1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.00. MATS. THURS. and SAT., 1.20, 1.80, 2.40 (inc. tax)

SHUBERT TONIGHT 8:30 MAT. TODAY
REGINALD DeKOVEN'S Romantic Comic Opera
'Robin Hood'
BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH
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Dewey Piling Up Victory Says Brownell in Boston

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Confidence in a Republican Presidential victory in November was expressed here today by Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

On his second trip into the strongly contested political territory of New England since the Republican convention, Mr. Brownell said New England G. O. P. leaders have advised him that the New England States are well on their way to inclusion in the Republican column.

In the midst of Mr. Brownell's visit, Massachusetts Democrats announced that there is a "strong possibility" that President Roosevelt will make a campaign speech in Boston shortly before election day.

Joseph E. Casey, former U. S. Representative, also said Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, definitely will appear in Massachusetts late in October. If President Roosevelt speaks in Boston, Senator Truman will deliver his address either in Worcester or Springfield. If President Roosevelt cannot appear in Boston, Senator Truman will speak, here, he said.

Mr. Brownell's visit to Boston combined personal and campaign business.

Trend of G. O. P.

The Republican chairman said the trend of the Republican Party shows that the people don't want the Hillman-Browder forces of the New Deal to dominate American public life.

"Fear of the PAC-Communist influence of the New Deal is one of the chief reasons why the tide is turning against the New Deal, particularly along the Eastern Seaboard," Mr. Brownell said.

Mr. Brownell said that the California trip of the Republican candidate had culminated in the largest political meeting ever held in the United States. "A turnstile count by the police showed that 93,340 persons attended the Los Angeles meeting," he said.

Queried as to the effect of President Roosevelt's speech of last Saturday which brought the heated reply from Governor Dewey at Oklahoma City, Mr. Brownell said, "There's nothing left of it. Governor Dewey answered every charge made by his opponent. It had just the effect we were glad to see it have. It showed that the people of America don't want a wise-cracking campaign in this critical hour.

"No candidate," Mr. Brownell continued," can backbite and demagogue his way into the White House this time."

Poll Discounts

Mr. Brownell discounted the recent Gallup Poll showing a gain of two electoral votes for President Roosevelt and stated that the swing to the Dewey-Bricker ticket was definite and gaining momentum. "The Gallup Poll figures were compiled before Governor Dewey had complete dhis recent trip," the Republican Chairman said.

"Governor Dewey's trip to the West Coast," Mr. Brownell declared, "will go down in political history as the most constructive and successful campaign trip ever taken by a candidate for President. Tis concluding speech at Oklahoma City as a devastating attack on the New Deal and one of the greatest political speeches ever given in this country."

Mr. Brownell said that the Oklahoma speech had been so effective and was so widely acclaimed that it would be rebroadcast tonight over a national hook-up by record.

The Republican spokesman, who on an earlier trip to Boston predicted that Governor Dewey would win 311 electoral votes—266 are necessary for election—declined today to mention a specific total, but stated that the Republican Presidential candidate had "enough electoral votes and to spare."

The Republican Chairman called on Governor Saltonstall at the State House this afternoon, where it is understood he discussed, among other things, the possibility of the Governor campaigning for the Dewey-Bricker ticket outside of Massachusetts. Mr. Brownell left later today for Springfield with State Republican Chairman George W. Rowell, where he was to meet with all State candidates tonight at a meeting of the Massachusetts Republican Club. He was scheduled to confer with Governor Dewey at Albany tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. Stamps H5 through K5 become valid on Oct. 1.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely.

Use of blue tokens will be discontinued on Oct. 1. From now until Sept. 30, shoppers will be able to spend blue tokens only in groups of 10. Also from now on, retailers will no longer give blue tokens for ration change. Stamps M5 through R5 become valid on Oct. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; and good throughout current heating year. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B3 and C3 coupons expire Sept. 30. Expiration dates on others vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

G. O. P. Leader

Associated Press

Herbert Brownell, Jr.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who made a flying visit to Boston today to confer with Republican State Committee leaders. Today's visit is Mr. Brownell's second trip to Boston in recent weeks to discuss Dewey-Bricker campaign plans. G. O. P. activities have been stepped up sharply within the past few days. Only last Saturday Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican nominee for Vice-President, came to Boston to deliver the keynote address at the Republican state convention.

Century Old Uruguayan Ties With Boston Grow Stronger

Americans may be increasingly appreciative of the firm stand Uruguay, that smallest of South American countries, has taken for democracy, but how many Bay Staters have any knowledge of the close ties which have bound their capital city with the Uruguayans for more than a century?

These ties were pointed out last night by Juan Felipe Yriat, First Secretary of the Uruguayan Embassy in Washington, who flew in on one of his regular missions as head of the Economic Department of the Embassy.

Today, the ties are forged largely of wool, Boston being the chief market for Uruguay's annual clip. But back in the colorful era of sailing ships and Yankee daring when Boston skippers were not averse to seizing foreign cargoes on the high seas, Montevideans chartered more than a few of Boston's sturdy ships and sailed out of her harbor to prey upon Spanish ships bound for South America. That was around the turn of the 19th century before Uruguay gained her independence, according to Mr. Yriat.

A brisk trade with South America was also under way in the early years of the last century and Montevideo hides supplied Massachusetts tanneries and shoe factories, while River Plate wool, hair, hides, sheepskins, and tallow found a ready market in Boston.

This war has strengthened the link with Uruguay. For the last three years, Mr. Yriat said, his country his sold its wool clip, which is its second largest export, mainly to the United States, and all the large wool exporters have intimate connections with the Boston market. Before the war they were selling chiefly to Belgium and England, but according to Mr. Yriat they expect to go on selling to the United States after the war. Much of the Uruguayan wool goes into Army sweaters, he said.

Mr. Yriat has also come to Boston to visit the fairly large Uruguayan colony now resident here. Many of its members are government officials here for graduate study. In the past most Uruguayans seeking education abroad have gone to Europe, especially to France, but he thinks the trend to the United States will be permanent. There is an enormous interest among Uruguayans in learning English and getting acquainted with their big democratic neighbor to the North, he said.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, Sept. 27

Baseball (open day—tomorrow).

Dances, with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's; Buddies' Club, Bassamian's; Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Harvey King's orchestra; Seamen's Club, Hugo; Navy Mother's Club, Robilard's.

Variety Nite, North Station Club, 8 p. m. Junior hostesses, floor show, Kope's music.

Voice recordings, Copley Square Officers' Club (Wednesday); Temple Place Club, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

Portrait sketching, North Station Club, by Louise Thompson, 8 p. m.; Buddies' Club, 3:30-8 p. m.

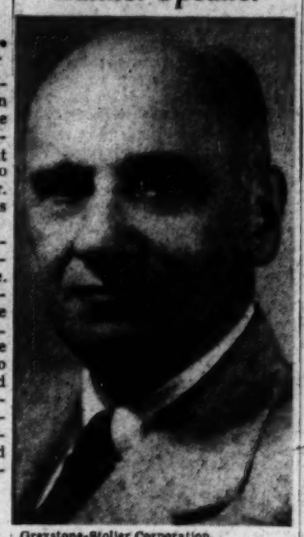
Officers' dances, Salle Modern, Hotel Statler, given by Army and Navy Officers' Club, Bartholomew, 74 cents; Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

Dance instruction, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.; Y. M. C. Union, 8:30 p. m.

S.S. Port o' Fun, stops at "Poland," Charlestown "Y," 8 p. m., refreshments, hostesses.

Sports Nite, Ruggles Street Club, 8 p. m.

Banker-Speaker



Greystone-Stoller Corporation

Joseph C. Rovensky

Vice-president in charge of the Foreign Department of the Chase National Bank, New York City, Mr. Rovensky will lead discussions by New England businessmen on United States trade with South America during one of nine meetings offered by the Pan American Society of Massachusetts. The training course in Latin-American business relations is sponsored by New England trade groups, and begins the first of its weekly meetings Friday evening, Sept. 29, at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, Boston.

G.O.P. State Ticket Drive Taken Into the Berkshires

Up and Down Beacon Hill

With Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford providing the heavy artillery, the Republican campaign for election of the State ticket in November moved into Western Massachusetts this week.

Disquieting reports from the Berkshire region indicating that Mayor Tobin, Democratic nominee for Governor, is gaining ground in this normally Republican sector was believed to have stirred the G. O. P. leaders into action.

Both the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Bradford, G. O. P. nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively, left Tuesday to meet with party workers in key cities and towns and to address a number of meetings. The tour, which includes stops at North Adams, Pittsfield, Springfield, Chicopee, and Holyoke will conclude with a rally at Greenfield tomorrow night. John W. Hasselton, Republican nominee for United States Representative from the First District, will join Mr. Cahill and Mr. Bradford on the speaking program at Greenfield.

As seen by veteran political observers, the G. O. P. task is to project the Lieutenant Governor, who has been partially eclipsed during the past six years by the growing stature of Governor Saltonstall, into full view of the State's electorate.

It has been disconcerting to Republican leaders to discover that Mayor Tobin is better known in some of the State's remotest corners than the Lieutenant Governor who has played second fiddle to Governor Saltonstall during the present Republican administration.

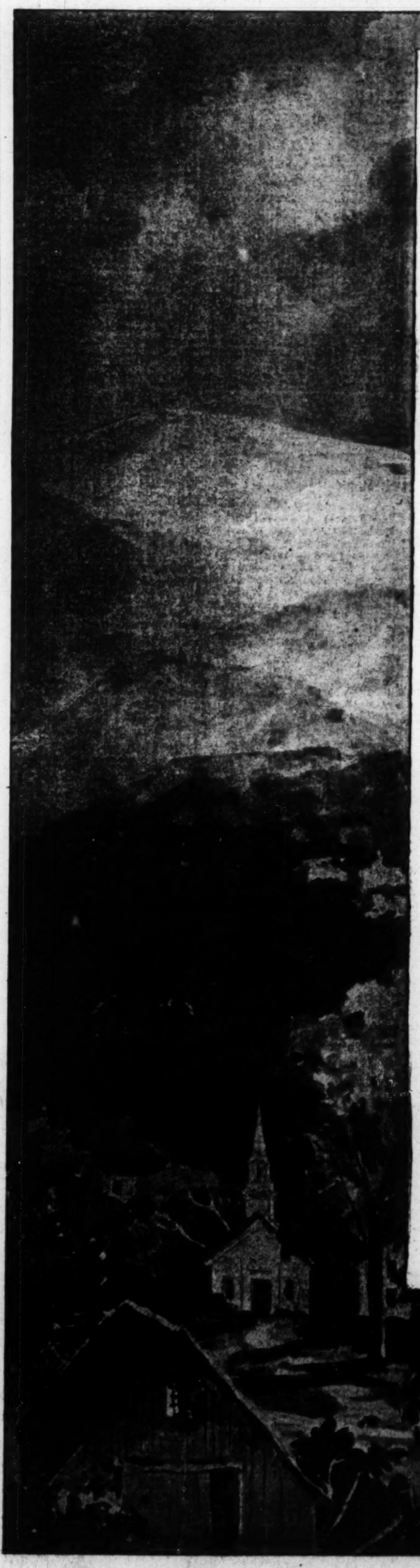
One of Mr. Cahill's greatest assets at the polls, it is believed, will be the impetus that he, and the entire State ticket, appear bound to receive from what will probably be a Saltonstall landslide. The Governor is campaigning vigorously on behalf of Mr. Cahill, another factor which augurs well for the Lieutenant Governor.

Head Man to Speak

Democratic precinct workers in Massachusetts will assemble in groups all over the State on the night of Oct. 5 to hear President Roosevelt, in a nation-wide radio address, discuss party organization and registration, John F. Cahill, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, has announced. The radiocast will be heard over the Mutual and Columbia networks at 10 p. m.

Prior to the President's talk, Mayor Tobin and the entire State Democratic ticket will radiocast to the 1,700 odd precinct workers.

John Bond



WHAT 16,000 NEW ENGLAND PEOPLE WILL DO ON V-DAY

We don't know when V-Day over Germany will be. Maybe in 1944—maybe in 1945. But when it does come, we—the 16,000 men and women who are the Boston and Maine Railroad—know how we're going to "celebrate."

On V-Day we'll be working—full time, full speed. There aren't going to be any parties. Our men aren't going to spike the switches and get together for any whoopee! There won't be any empty desks in our offices, or freight trains standing idle in our yards. We ask you not to ride our trains that day to go celebrating.

Most of us will go to church. We shall thank God, and pray for speedy victory over Japan. We urge you to do the same.

Probably it isn't any of *our* business what *you* do on V-Day. But complete victory is everybody's business. The time you might be tempted to take off from your job puts every one of us that many hours farther away from the victorious end. The uproarious spirits your might bring to partying would fall pretty flat when you bumped into Bob Jones, or Mrs. Smith, or any one of a million other Americans with boys in the Pacific.

We men and women of the Boston and Maine make this plea now, so you'll have plenty of time to think it over. And we make it in the sober conviction that only on the day of *total* victory, and *NOT BEFORE*, can any of us afford to let down.

BOSTON and MAINE

HONOR ROLL 3455 BLUE STARS 44 GOLD STARS

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Hope for 1944 Victory Fades As Allies' Sky Troops Retreat

Continued from Page 1

was the gap which in effect deprived the whole operation of its real purpose.

Firm Grip on Rhine

The Rhine was not crossed in strength in September. The 1st British Air-Borne Division has, beyond anything except a forlorn hope, been eliminated, although only after it wrote one of the most gallant chapters of the war. Today, the German hold on the Rhine from the Swiss frontier to its mouth is firm, coherent, and well integrated.

In theory, General Eisenhower still has about four weeks in which the weather may give him a chance to breach the Rhine the hard way—driving through by main force somewhere south of the Dutch border. There are the Belfort Gap and the Moselle Valley from Trier to Coblenz and the valley of the Saar just to the south. Given a break in the weather, any of these entries might be employed to good advantage.

And the possibility of another air-borne effort cannot be ruled out entirely. Nor can an internal collapse in Germany be ruled out entirely, although most reports suggest that the Nazis have riveted a stronger control over it than they ever had before.

Trump Card Used

Yet when all of these possibilities are stated, the fact remains that General Eisenhower did throw the most promising part of his strategic reserve into the battle for the crossings of the Dutch rivers. His three air-borne divisions were his trump card. Had they been able to unlock the Rhine estuary, Berlin would have been the next stop.

Why the plan failed is certain to produce the same kind of controversy which still is waged in the war colleges of the world over the Dardanelles campaign. An ounce more power at the Dardanelles and one more attack and just a little more Home Office support behind the effort in all probability would have made that blow successful and probably decisive in producing an earlier end to World War I. Was there a little more which could have been thrown into this effort which would have made the vital difference? History will puzzle over that question.

And the results have been excellent in all respects except that the final crossing was not achieved and Britain's best air-borne division apparently has been lost.

Air Hop Has Failed

Like the Dardanelles campaign, this effort has failed. The new weapon of air-borne power was given a chance which beyond any reasonable doubt if successful would have opened the road to Berlin when there was still time to travel that road before winter weather. Today that road is firmly blocked. And on our side of the front, the shortage of adequate port facilities has finally caught up with us.

It was a military miracle to have been able to liberate most of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands from beaches and improvised ports. That feat will go down as one of the great war achievements of all time and the Germans are still expressing their bewilderment and shooting scapegoats over the disaster which overtook them from Normandy to the Rhineland.

But we have now collected probably our last dividends from that achievement. Cherbourg is in our hands and operating as a port. Brest, Le Havre, and Calais are in our hands, but as smoking ruins which will require weeks to open as ports. Boulogne, St. Nazaire, and L'Orient still are holding out. We hold Antwerp, but Antwerp will be useless to us until both banks of the Scheldt are cleared of the enemy, and there is no immediate prospect of that in sight.

Negative Picture

Can General Eisenhower devise a battering ram and drive it across the Rhine during October with what comes to the front through these limited port facilities. As of today, official and semiofficial military opinion gives a cold negative answer.

Allied arms have most certainly not sustained a defeat. On all parts of the Western Front, they are farther advanced, stronger, and in better positions than they were 10 days ago. The enemy has no prospect whatever of mounting any counteroffensive. The most he can hope to do is cling doggedly to the Rhineland through the winter. And winter will bring to Germany more devastating and harder air blows than it has felt in any previous winter.

What has been sustained is the failure of the most promising method of ending the war in Europe before winter sets in. To state that is to state a disappointment which is all the greater because civilian hopes on the Allied home fronts soared so high in advance of the event.

The Glamour of War

Associated Press

He Helped Take Hill 200

Few photographs show more poignantly the sheer exhaustion and the simple heroism of daily effort than this unidentified American soldier who fought on Hill 200, north of Peleliu Airport, Peleliu Island, in the Pacific.

Two Years of War Foreseen in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

feats, Japan has not mustered its full strength. It is estimated to have an army of 4,000,000 with less than one third south of China and Formosa; it has 2,000,000 available and fit for service who have not been called; and 1,500,000 between 17 and 20 not yet subject to the draft. The rate at which it is losing men is below its replacement rate.

6. Japan's industries safe from attack except infrequent B-29 raids. The contrast between such bombing and the round-the-clock bombing of Germany is extreme.

Stocks of Raw Materials

7. Japan's strategic supplies. It has many such supplies either on the home islands, or in Korea or Manchuria as well as large quantities of stockpiled raw materials.

8. Japan replacing destroyed planes. Despite losses of 5 to 1 Japan can still produce as many if not more planes than it is losing.

9. Japanese fleet still powerful. It still has 10 to 13 battleships, from 10 to 12 large aircraft carriers, several smaller ones.

10. Interior lines of supply. Japan's logistic advantage increases with every American victory.

11. Food production adequate. The home islands, plus Korea, Manchuria, and North China calculated to be able to produce sufficient food to maintain the population on a minimum basis.

12. Japan still holds major conquests. Allies still not in a position to cut supply routes along the China coast.

13. Burma Road no speedway. Even should this road be opened it is still doubtful if it could carry more supplies than are now flown over the hump by Allied aviators.

Admitting that the Allies have certain strategic advantages in the Pacific war, it nevertheless emphasizes that there are compensating considerations that favor Japan and which point to a lengthy and exhaustive war.

1. Huge Allied war production. The United States alone produces 8,000 combat planes a month, while estimates place Japan's production at only 1,500 planes a month.

2. United States supremacy in aircraft carriers. Pacific commanders assert that Japan has lost the power for a strategic offensive beyond the range of its land-based planes, that many of its lighter, screening units of the fleet have been sunk. There is still the possibility, however, these authorities believe, that Japan might make sporadic raids on the West Coast.

3. Japan's merchant shipping disappearing. Never adequate to meet the demands of a conquered area stretching 10,000 miles north and south and 5,000 miles east and west, it has been steadily reduced by naval, air and submarine action. Construction falls behind losses with at least three ships lost for every two built.

4. Superfortresses threaten Japan's industry. Though B-29 raids have only been possible at a period of 10 days or more, they do definitely advance the war against Japan.

5. Island-skipping technique. Such maneuvering has neutralized about 50 major bases on the fringes of Japan's outer zone of defense. Guam, Saipan and Tinian victories bring Allied forces within striking distance of the inner defense zone of Japan itself.

6. Blockade of Japanese islands. With but one more giant stride westward that would include the conquest of the Philippines, Allied forces would be in a position through Navy and land-based planes to cut Japan's north-south supply route arteries.

7. Burma possibilities. A successful issue of the battle of supply routes there will open the Ledo-Burma road from India to China.

8. Tactical ability of Japanese generals in question. While such ability has not yet been proved since there has been no modern full-dress warfare on land as there has been in Europe and no battles involving more than a few tanks, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has said that though the military quality of the rank and file remains of the highest "their officers corps deteriorates as you go up the scale. It is fundamentally based upon the caste and feudal system and doesn't represent strict professional merit." The Allies have military leaders of proved ability in global warfare and in full-scale battles.

Poor Naval Record

9. Poor Japanese naval record. At sea the Japanese have been outfought and outmaneuvered. In the air they have lost about five planes to our one.

10. Japan's industrial weakness. Japan has failed to capitalize its post-Pearl Harbor conquests. Its measure of war production continues to be based on prewar industrial plant rather than acquired raw material resources.

This survey of the status of the Pacific war comes on the heels of a reassessment of the European war picture. Because of the whirlwind liberation of France hopes increased that Germany itself could be stormed and taken this fall. Recent reports from the front, however, including Gen. Charles de Gaulle's blunt statement that the war would continue over to next spring are causing a general re-estimation of the war's duration.

Halmaheras Give Strong Base For U. S. Philippines Push

Continued from Page 1

has had the same effect on thousands of Japanese in southern Halmahera as the capture of the Admiraltys had in neutralizing Rabaul and reducing that enemy garrison to military impotence.

The debit side of the Morotai landing is hardly worth mentioning. American causalties to date have been fantastically low. A good deal of time and effort have been spent in working out the logistics in landing such a large American force on a new beachhead and moving up masses of machinery for constructing base installations. But the entire operation has run so smoothly that the expenditure has been negligible.

However, this single operation has carried American forces for the first time to the very doorstep of the enemy's inner empire—that nebulous defense line beyond which the enemy cannot afford to permit American advances without endangering its entire Pacific empire.

Three hundred miles westward are the Celebes, first of a long line of enemy bases without which Japan would be unable to prosecute the war and an equal distance northward are the Philippines, control of which would effectively result in severing the entire Japanese supply lines to the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya and pave way for the invasion of the China coast.

Within Invasion Range

Both objectives—the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines—are now within practical invasion range of General MacArthur's forces and both are of utmost military importance to Japan.

Considering the Philippines as now the likeliest target, it is possible to picture this island mass as being in roughly the same tactical trap as the German homeland. It is partially encircled by powerful forces which are driving rapidly from east and south.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz will shortly be strongly established in the Palau Islands only 500 miles east of the Philippines and this together with the newest American position in the Halmaheras presents a threat to the Philippines which must surely strike fear and anxiety into the hearts of every Japanese military chief.

The biggest problem for the Japanese is that though two Pacific commands are obviously converging on the Philippines, they are also now in a position to strike other equally important enemy defense barriers.

From the standpoint of Japanese defense plans the Central Pacific forces of Admiral Nimitz might easily decide to strike northward into the vital Bonin Islands. At the same time, General MacArthur might readily make a move into the Celebes and the powerful enemy base of Manado.

Thus, though the Japanese may be fully convinced that the next Allied move will be into the Philippines, the enemy cannot afford to concentrate all defense aircraft and troops there but must disperse them also in the Bonims and Celebes.

Japanese to Fight

Whatever the next invasion move is, the Japanese are now forced to make a major, if not a maximum, defense effort. The day when American troops can capture an important base like Hollandia, including three airfields, and lose only 28 men has passed.

It is still possible to make landings which will be relatively unopposed at first, but there is little likelihood that the Japanese will any longer stand back and permit the building of new advance American airdromes and naval bases in their very backyard without putting up a big scale battle.

Although it is still slightly premature to predict enemy tactics in defending the Philippines it is probable that the Japanese will engage in defense in depth.

Invasion Prospects

The Japanese undoubtedly figure that it would be far less costly to allow American landings in the Philippines without an all-out attempt to throw invasion troops off the beaches.

And then, as in the case of the American landing in France, strategy would be to put up such a stiff resistance that invading forces would ultimately bog down.

Whichever strategy is adopted by the enemy it is sure to result in heavy battles such as the Pacific has never before seen. And it is apparent to observers here that American forces will counter enemy defense attempts with highly mobile warfare employing not only mass weight in men and equipment but sufficient flexibility with which to strike quickly at any number of widely dispersed targets whenever the need arises.

Arizona G. O. P. Nominee Quits Governor Race

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 25 (AP)—Republicans in this normally Democratic State were without a candidate for Governor Sept. 26 following the withdrawal of Jerrie W. Lee, G. O. P. nominee and former Secretary of the Arizona Wool Growers Association.

Mr. Lee, now an accountant, gave "unforeseen business conditions" as his reason for withdrawing. He stated that if elected he would decline to serve. Republican leaders called a conference to determine if they will sponsor a write-in candidate to oppose Gov. Sidney P. Osborn, who is seeking a third term.

Navy Yard in Norfolk To Take V-E Day Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Sept. 27—The Norfolk Navy Yard here will take a holiday the day that Germany surrenders.

In an editorial in Speed Victory, Admiral Felix X. Gygax, commandant of the yard, has announced that, when official news of Germany's capitulation comes, notice will be given yard employees and all can take the remainder of the day off to celebrate, except those essential to security and maintenance necessary for prompt resumption of work the next day.

If news of surrender is received between midnight and 5:15 a. m., the yard will be closed until 7 a. m. the next day, while, if it comes after 5:15 p. m. and prior to midnight, the yard will be closed the following day, and work will be resumed at 7 a. m. the next day.

Jeep 'Overplayed' As Farmer's Aid

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Disposal of military surpluses by conversion to farm uses—flame throwers as crop dusters, Army half-tracks as lime spreaders, and heaters as hay-dryers—was suggested yesterday by Arthur W. Clyde, Professor of Agricultural Engineering at Pennsylvania State College.

But the jeep, Mr. Clyde told delegates to the North Atlantic Section Conference of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, has been overplayed in the public's mind as a potential farm labor-saver. "It will probably be a competitor of the pickup truck," he said.

Mr. Clyde said that the smaller-sized Army trailers were the most adaptable piece of equipment for farm use.

Earth-moving equipment of the Engineering Corps could be converted to soil conservation work, Mr. Clyde said, and so could steel landing nets.

Apollo CHOCOLATES

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Germans Pillage Milan As They Evacuate City

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Milan is being evacuated by the Germans.

During the first days of September, German residents of the Capital of Lombardy were told to prepare to return to the Reich very shortly.

German employees of administrative offices in Como were transferred to Munich two weeks ago.

The German military command has adopted the same measures in other Lombardy cities.

German offices in Milan have been shifted to the South Tirol.

The German Consul General in Milan, Herr Meissner, left the city during the last days of August.

These developments are disclosed in reports reaching Allied circles.

Pillaging Reported

Captain Sevecke, German Elite Guard commander in Milan, a native of Hamburg and a former naval officer, was quoted to the effect that hundreds of trucks are crossing the Brenner Pass every day, carrying booty to the Reich. German pillaging is proceeding very systematically. Thirty Milan streetcars have been transferred to Germany. The famous "Littorine" diesel rail cars were painted the color of German railway matériel before being shipped to the Reich.

On Sept. 7, General Leyers called a meeting of all armament and war-production officials of the "Stab RUK" (Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion), a German organization composed of delegates and specialists supervising the transfer of Italian raw materials and manufactured goods. General Leyers declared that Piedmont and Lombardy would be evacuated in the near future, adding that, while everything had been arranged for the transfer of offices, it was necessary to arrange for the transfer of the most important industries and the dismantling of others. Individual centers would be visited by German officers who would take the necessary measures.

At the same time, the Germans began barricading the streets leading to the "RUK" offices in Milan. The two buildings housing that organization have been encircled with cement walls and barbed wire. Significantly, while the German defense measures were being taken, the Socialist Youth Federation was distributing pamphlets saying: "Fellow workers! The war draws to its inevitable epilogue. . . . Defend by every means the industrial heritage which is the fruit of our sacrifices; get ready to make every factory into a fortress and our class into a revolutionary army."

Morale Cracks

German morale is beginning to be seriously compromised. German soldiers are laying in a stock of civilian clothing in the hope that when their moment comes they will be helped by the families which accommodate them. A special correspondent of the Socialist Libera Stampa, published in Lugano, reports from Milan that a few weeks ago an Italian discovered in possession of arms was immediately shot. Today, however, "the German smiles indulgently, almost encouragingly, and would very nearly be ready to hand over his arms as well . . . naturally in return for money, but the thing is not easy because the control over weapons has become incessant and most intense on the part of officers."

Relations between the Germans and Fascists are very tense. German countermeasures no longer appear to be effective. The Italians shout insults, saying they are in their own home and are not inclined to tolerate the German stick.

Yet the Fascists are not much better off than their German "masters." Their desperation is made evident by the following incident which occurred in Milan on Sept. 10. On that day planes dropped thousands of leaflets over the city saying: "Resist! The second secret weapon is ready to come into action immediately. Prepare yourselves for extraordinary events. 250,000 Fascists are ready to march on Rome and to carry the Duce with them on their shoulders."

Anxiety Increasing

However, the anxiety of the population of Milan reportedly is steadily increasing. The Fascist papers have become very depressed. The evening press of Sept. 7 reported that so far 90,000 dwellings in Milan have been destroyed by air raids, and about 160,000 damaged, with 19,000 apartments as well as many factories destroyed during the air attack on the night of Sept. 6.

All neutral observers agree that the city presents a picture of wide devastation. Armament factories are practically the only factories still working. Milan workers must in future continue to work during the "less serious" night air raids. Corriere della Sera reports that the number of such air raids lately has been so considerable that "all production" has been paralyzed.

To counteract the general depression, the papers are playing up the most trivial propaganda stories. A few optimistic Irredentists are distributing leaflets claiming the Swiss Canton Ticino as well as part of the Grisons and Valais Cantons. And Mussolini himself is about to issue his memoirs, dealing with the year 1943, in book form under the title "One year of sugar, whip and bread."

Rumors Circulate

Yet Fascist dejection has its serious and threatening aspects. Fascist circles in Milan have been circulating rumors that "Muti" squads would arrest 4,000 hostages selected from among all social classes, who would be sent to the very north of Italy.

Meanwhile, conditions at the infamous San Vittore Prison reportedly have very much improved since SS Captain Sevecke, apparently anxious to escape the fate of a war criminal, intervened personally and deprived the worst torturers of their authority.

The "political" quarters of San Vittore are almost empty. About three weeks ago a party of about 500 persons, mostly women, was sent through Bolzano to the Reich. Significantly, there were not the usual cruelties at the time of departure. But the Italian jailers who were relieved of their posts at San Vittore by the German SS command are said to be carrying on their activities at the Oberdan Headquarters near the Porta Venezia.

There is great friction between the police and Fascist "Muti" units and militarized Fascists in general. Incidents occur almost daily. The Questura Headquarters are guarded at night by police armed with machine guns and hand grenades in apprehension over a Fascist coup de main.

Fascists Slay 44 As Rome Reprisal

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland
Sept. 27

A wave of killings was reported sweeping German-occupied northern Italy where the newspaper Regime Fascita exhorted Blackshirts to avenge the execution in Rome of Pietro Caruso.

The Fascist press reported eight killed in Turin, nine shot in Bologna, seven executed on charges of subversive activity in Reggio Emelia and 10 Partisan prisoners shot at Gravelano—a total of 44.

Strikes developed again in northern Italy where Partisans were reported heeding Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's instruction to impede the German withdrawal over the Lombardy and Piedmont plains. The Mayor of Milan appealed to workers to stay at their jobs.

Native of Holland Faces Spy Charge

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP) — Laurent Hendrikus Johannes Brackx, Netherlands native and former American merchant marine captain, Sept. 26 was held by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on an accusation that he was commissioned by the Fascist Italian Government to obtain secrets of radar.

E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the New York F. B. I., in announcing the arrest Sept. 25, said Brackx had been under F. B. I. surveillance since 1940. Brackx, declaring he was innocent and demanding a hearing, was held in $25,000 bail on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage.

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on the *Patrick Henry's* Third Anniversary

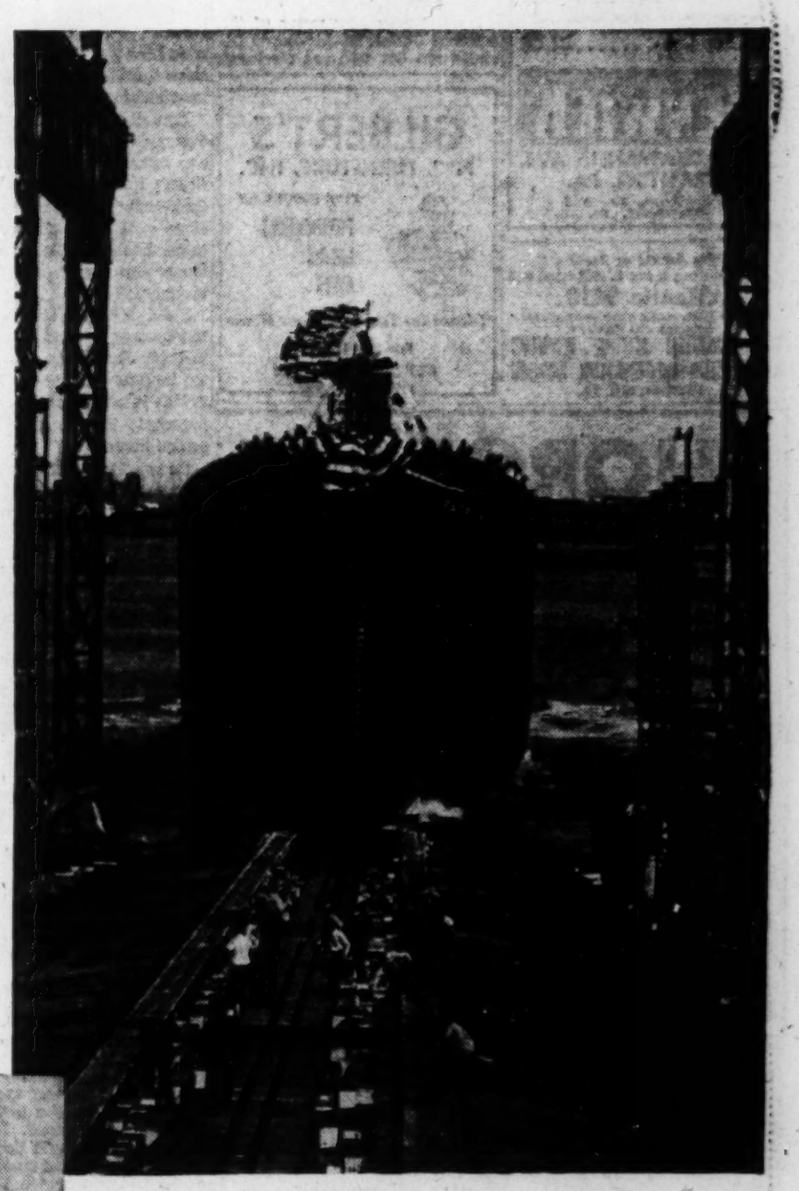
Today, Victory Fleet Day, has been set aside by the Government as a tribute to our country's ship operators.

Quietly, unheralded, the shipping lines of the United States have carried on the task of moving supplies to our fighting men, and of transporting lend-lease goods to our allies.

The ship operators of the United States at the outset placed their own fleets at the disposal of the Government, continuing to operate them under the direction of the War Shipping Administration. Their responsibilities have steadily grown as thousands of merchant ships of various types in the U. S. Maritime Commission's program have been turned over to the lines for operation.

The task has been colossal. Directed by the War Shipping Administration, the ship operators in the first six months of 1944 alone handled the movement of 3,400 vessels, carrying an average of 4,500,000 long tons of material per month. This year bids fair to surpass the record of 47,000,000 tons handled in 1943, in the greatest transportation task ever assigned to man.

To the operators of these ships and the entire merchant marine, the nation owes a debt of gratitude. As the builder of the first Liberty ship, the *Patrick Henry,* launched at Bethlehem-Fairfield Yard on September 27, 1941, we wish to add our tribute.



SS PATRICK HENRY, first Liberty ship, being launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Yard, Baltimore Harbor, September 27, 1941.

SS PATRICK HENRY in an unidentified port after unloading war supplies. ACME

THE *PATRICK HENRY'S* WAR EXPERIENCE

Bearing an apparently charmed life since her launching at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Yard on September 27, 1941, the *Patrick Henry* has run the gauntlet of enemy fire during almost three years of active service.

Her maiden voyage was around the Cape of Good Hope to Alexandria by way of the Suez Canal, as the Nazis still controlled the Mediterranean.

Later she undertook the braving of the Arctic Sea, carrying a load of airplanes to Russia. On this trip Axis U-boats attacked the convoy, but the *Patrick Henry* plowed on, her guns thundering defiance. Then Nazi planes swarmed in, wounding one of her seamen, nicking the vessel but being unable to cripple her.

Again, the *Patrick Henry* served to supply the troops in North Africa, and in recent times she has been a cargo carrier in Mediterranean operations. Carrying on her tasks day in and day out, in the face of enemy fire, she is a worthy symbol of the courage and effectiveness of the nation's merchant fleet.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

SHIPBUILDING DIVISION

Remnants of 'Lost' Unit Retreat From Arnhem

Continued from Page 1

the United States War Department reported.

The communiqué said:

"A large force of B-29 Superfortresses from the 20th Bomber Command struck for the third time at industrial targets in Anshan, Occupied Manchuria, 20th Air Force announced at the War Department. This was a daylight attack from China bases, a continuation of the campaign for reduction of Japanese steel production.

"Results of the mission were not conclusively known since the bombing was accomplished chiefly through a heavy cloud cover. Simultaneously with the operations against Anshan, other Superfortresses attacked the dock areas of Dairen, Manchuria, and military targets at Loyang and Kaifeng, in Occupied China, with observed bombing results reported to be good by returning crews.

"Enemy antiaircraft fire was reported weak and fighter opposition was light. None of our planes was lost on the mission.

"Issuance of this information was delayed by the difficulty of communications with the China bases."

By a Staff Artist

B-29's Start From Secret China Base

Points bombed by the long-range Superfortress raid on Manchuria and liberated China are indicated. The bases from which the B-29's started in China have not been announced.

'Lost Division':

Remnants of Unit Quit Arnhem

Britain's lost division—all that remained of it after a nine-day lone battle for a cross-Rhine foothold at Arnhem—was withdrawn the night of Sept. 25 to the south bank of the river.

How few or how many of the battered British 1st Air-Borne Division got out was not disclosed. Its wounded had to be left behind to become prisoners.

The loss of the tenuous north-bank foothold that might have opened a way for a flanking sweep around the north end of the Siegfried Line was one of the rst times since the invasion that the Allies have had to yield a key position.

It was yielded this time not through any lack of battle tenacity nor sacrifice of the hard-fighting British 1st Air-Borne, but because the troops were forced to hold out alone—without reinforcements or more than a trickle of supplies—longer than an air-borne division is equipped to fight.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's land drive north through Eindhoven was delayed too long in winning the Nijmegen Bridge to reach Arnhem while the parachute troops still held the bridge there.

Counterattacks into which the Germans hurled some of their toughest SS divisions pushed the parachute troops back into woods west of the town.

Then bad weather prevented the normal strengthening of the pocket by air-borne reinforcements and heavier arms. One Polish reinforcement drop was attempted, but the Poles landed on the wrong side of the Rhine.

Much about withdrawal, which had been cloaked under a 48-hour censorship ban on news at the request of Marshal Montgomery, remained to be explained.

The British public waited anxiously for word of how many were killed, how many wounded, and left behind and how many got back to the strength of their lines south of the river.

The normal strength of a British air-borne division is 9,000 men. The Germans, in declaring the division annihilated, said 6,400 were captured and 1,500 were killed.

There was no immediate explation why, when the withdrawal was made, Sept. 25, a news ban on the grounds of security was necessary until Sept. 27. Presumably it was to allow time for the last few survivors to get clear.

How they crossed the river at all was not disclosed. It seemed clear that they could hardly have escaped in any great numbers over a river barrier which their own troops on the south bank could not cross in strength to reinforce them.

Western Front:

Allies Prepare For Drive in Holland

British and Belgian divisions moving a wall of men and armor eastward in a build-up of the invasion of Holland have reached the Maas River at points along a 40-mile front, and are battling within three miles of Germany.

Eastward and westward drives carried 10 miles or deeper on both sides of the corridor carved up to Nijmegen, and from there on a thinner line to Arnhem. They widened the Allied push to split Holland and won another supply road northward.

Official silence still hid the fate of the British air-borne division in the Arnhem area across the Neder Rhine, but it was indicated the news blackout there might be lifted soon.

The German High Command asserted the pocket of crack sky troops had been wiped out completely. Berlin said 1,500 Britons were killed and 6,450 captured, 1,700 of them wounded.

South of this battlefield, the wedge into Holland had been broadened deeply by the British Second Army.

British forces struck eastward through mediocre resistance to Boxmeer, 13 miles southeast of Nijmegen and 13 miles southwest of Kleve. They were along the Maas (Meuse) for five miles from Boxmeer south to Groningen, and three miles from the Reich itself.

This thrust was south of the double-pointed British-American push into Germany which had carried within eight miles or less of Kleve, upper end of the Siegfried line.

Belgians Reach Banks of Maas

Some 30 miles farther south along the Maas, Belgian troops reached the west bank of the river on a 10-mile front between Wessem and Dilsen, within sight of Germany. The Allies were closing up toward the Maas from the Boxmeer to Wessen areas for a solid front.

In the westward pushes, the British shoved out 10 miles to the town of Oss, 16 miles southwest of Nijmegen.

Farther south, a British formation drove west from Eindhoven and linked with the right flank of the Canadian First Army near Arendonck, forming a solid assault line through Turnhout to Antwerp.

American air freighters carried reinforcements and supplies into Holland Sept. 26. Berlin reported fresh British air-borne landings southeast of Nijmegen and near Veghel.

The German Air Force, steadily emerging from its reluctant-dragon role, hit harder at Allied roads and columns, but Allied fighters downed 44 planes over middle Holland and western Germany in air fights Sept. 26.

The news blackout on Arnhem imposed by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Headquarters also covered the whole salient north of Nijmegen and below Arnhem.

The German High Command said Allied attacks north and east of Nijmegen were beaten back, and that heavy toll had been taken of Second Army attempts to relieve the Arnhem pocket. The enemy bulletin said the last resistance in the Arnhem area was broken Sept. 26, after 10 days of bitter fighting against "hurriedly concentrated forces of all Wehrmacht services" under generals commanding tanks, troops, and airplanes.

This announcement, unconfirmed by Allied sources, also listed heavy booty and said 1,000 Allied cargo gliders were destroyed or seized.

Air Over Reich:

RAF heavy bombers attacked communications centers and industrial plants at Frankfurt and Karlsruhe in southwestern Germany the night of Sept. 26-27, the British air ministry announced.

As the announcement was made, reports from the British southeast coast said a steady procession of Allied aircraft, including many heavy bombers, was observed heading out toward the Continent to carry the aerial offensive into its third straight day.

Karlsrure apparently bore the brunt of the night's assaults, the Air Ministry reporting the city was hit by "a strong force" of Lancasters which left large fires from which smoke rose to a great height.

Two planes were lost in the overnight raids and one German plane was shot down off the British southeast coast.

First reports from British coastal observers indicated that the daylight raids were being carried out in great strength.

Eastern Front:

The Germans are fleeing to Riga pursued by Red Army armor and infantry which cleared northern Latvia to within 30 miles of the Baltic seaport.

North and east of Riga, the enemy was making no attempt to hold an organized line, but the overland escape corridor westward from the city along the coast in the direction of East Prussia was being kept open regardless of losses, front dispatches said.

The Red Air Force wrecked hundreds of trucks and dozens of railway cars being used by the Germans to flee from the northern Baltic.

In a three-directional drive on Riga, the Russians overran more than 300 communities, on Sept. 26.

For all practical purposes, neighboring Estonia to the north already was liberated.

Adriatic:

Allied Sky Troops Landed in Albania

Allied air-borne troops of "the laid forces of the Adriatic" have been landed in Albania to harass the German withdrawal from the Balkans, the Allied Command announced Sept. 27.

Other units were landed by sea.

A Balkan Air Force communiqué said the troops now "are operating on a wide front in the Adriatic country"—including both mainland Albania and the islands off the Yugoslav coast.

The size of the force operating in Albania was not announced, but most of the Adriatic land force operations have been of a commando type, involving comparatively small numbers of troops.

The announcement said operations so far included destruction of the German garrison at Himara in Albania. This, it was said, "made use of the Albanian coastal road so precarious that the enemy was forced to send supplies to other garrisons by small seagoing craft."

Italy:

Allies Driven Back South of Bologna

A strong German counterattack in which, an official report declared, the Nazi command "expended liberally his personnel," has driven Americans of the Fifth Army from a portion of the Monte la Fine hill mass, 20 miles south of Bologna, the Allied Command announced.

Meanwhile, the Eighth Army extended its bridgeheads across the Rubicon, onetime boundary of the ancient Roman Empire in the southeastern edge of the Po Valley, and fought its way into the outskirts of Bellaria, nearly eight miles northwest of Rimini on the Ravenna road.

Palaus:

Casualty Figures Give Lie to Tokyo

Victory for the Palau invasion appeared in sight for the Marines and soldiers who have killed more than 7,000 Japanese while suffering 5,500 casualties—686 killed, 406 missing, 4,408 wounded—in the first 10 days.

The casualty figures—giving the lie to Japanese radiocasts that American losses up to Sept. 23 amounted to 12,400—were announced in a communiqué which hinted that some of the wounded already are back in the fight.

French Film Actor Defies Nazi Torture

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP) — Harry Bauer, the French film actor, passed on in 1942 from the effects of torture after telling the Gestapo "I would rather die standing up than live on my knees," the newspaper "Resistance" said today.

M. Bauer, leader of a Resistance group, was arrested as a Jew and his wife was kept for 115 days with her hands tied behind her back, the article said.

Three other film figures have reappeared in Paris—after hiding from the Germans—producer Raymont Bernard, his brother, Etienne, and Henry Ulmann, executive secretary for Paris Paramount.

U. S.-British Policy Outlined To Give Assistance to Italy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Text of the joint statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill follows:

The President and the Prime Minister held further discussions Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18 and 19, at Hyde Park, New York, on subjects dealing with postwar policies in Europe. The result of these discussions cannot be disclosed at this time for strategic military reasons, and pending their consideration by our other Allies.

The present problems in Italy also came under discussion and on this subject the President and the Prime Minister issued the following statement:

"The Italian people, freed of their Fascist and Nazi overlordship, have in these last 12 months demonstrated their will to be free, to fight on the side of the democracies, and to take a place among the United Nations devoted to principals of peace and justice.

To Help Italians

"We believe we should give encouragement to those Italians who are standing for a political rebirth in Italy, and are completing the destruction of the evil Fascist system. We wish to afford the Italians a greater opportunity to aid in the defeat of our common enemies.

"The American and the British people are of course horrified by the recent mob action in Rome, but feel that a greater responsibility placed on the Italian people and on their own government will most readily prevent a recurrence of such acts.

Title of Ambassador

"An increasing measure of control will be gradually handed over to the Italian administration, subject of course to that administration's proving that it can maintain law and order and the regular administration of justice. To mark this change the Allied Control Commission will be renamed 'The Allied Commission.'

"The British High Commissioner in Italy will assume the additional title of Ambassador. The United States representative in Rome already holds that rank. The Italian Government will be invited to appoint direct representatives to Washington and London.

"First and immediate considerations in Italy are the relief of hunger and sickness and fear. To this end we instructed our representatives at the UNRRA conference to declare for the sending of medical aids and other essential supplies to Italy. We are happy to know that this view commended itself to other members of the UNRRA Council.

"At the same time, first steps should be taken toward the reconstruction of an Italian economy—an economy laid low under the years of the misrule of Mussolini, and ravished by the German policy of vengeful destruction.

To Restore Industry

"These steps should be taken primarily as military aims to put the full resources of Italy and the Italian people into the struggle to defeat Germany and Japan. For military reasons we should assist the Italians in the restoration of such power systems, their railways, motor transport, roads and other communications as enter into the war situation, and for a short time send engineers, technicians, and industrial experts into Italy to help them in their own rehabilitation.

"The application to Italy of the trading with the enemy acts should be modified so as to enable business contacts between Italy and the outside world to be resumed for the benefit of the Italian people.

"We all wish to speed the day when the last vestiges of Fascism in Italy will have been wiped out, and when the last German will have left Italian soil, and when there will be no need of any Allied troops to remain—the day when free elections can be held throughout Italy, and when Italy can earn her proper place in the great family of free nations."

Price Control Urged in Italy To Revive Civilian Economy

Continued from Page 1

tations, Italian industries now are operating for Italian civilian, as well as Allied military, needs. The long-range Allied policy is to ship raw materials into Italy rather than the finished manufactured goods, in order to help employment. At present, the majority of Italians are without regular work.

The Italian Ministry of Labor, Industry and Commerce is drawing up a national program for industrial reconstruction in cooperation with the Allied Control Council. The aim of this program is to put and keep Italy on its feet during and after the war.

No financial advances have been requested by the Italian Government in the past six months, and the Government has been financing itself, mainly through Banca d'Italia. Financing of the Granai del Popolo has been reorganized.

Clothes Scarce

Allied Control Council officials, whose duty in connection with Italy is essential economic reconstruction, are to inform the highest Allied authorities of Italy's civilian needs and report progress being made in the early stages of the complicated undertaking involved. The Italian Government has been urged to establish a price-control office. But so far no such action has been taken.

Food and employment needs are only two of a great number of difficult and pressing problems. To cite another, there also is a serious shortage of clothes. A point-rationing system is to be introduced when enough clothes are available, but currently prices are on the "black-market" level.

The price of a pair of men's leather shoes is around 4,000 lire ($40), for example.

The Control Council has done what it could to help in this connection, too, and 50,000 pairs of reconditioned shoes have been made available to certain categories of Italian workers. More than 5,000 Italian railroad workers have been given uniforms from British ordnance supplies here.

There are many other examples of Control Council aid to the Italians, but enough has been cited, perhaps, to give some idea of the distressing conditions responsible for the unhappy social and economic picture in Italy today.

Senator Says Ceilings Hit Used-Car Market

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26 (AP)—Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) o Nebraska, head of the Complaints subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee, said last night that price ceilings on used motor cars have frozen the source of supply.

Senator Wherry made his statement at the close of the last of two hearings conducted for dealers from Midwest States, to investigate reports that virtually all used motor cars are being transferred by individuals instead o through dealers.

The dealers testified that more than half the sales of used cars now are being consummated between owner and buyer, a majority of them in violation o ceilings.

Truman Says Mudslinging Costs Dewey Three States

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27 (AP)—"The mudslinging of the Copperhead press and Dewey" will cost the Republican Party Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York, Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri told 350 American Federation of Labor representatives last night.

The Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate declared that "a friend of labor is in the White House" and urged the union to get its people on the election rolls in time to vote in November.

U. S.-Britain Tie In Plans To Help Italy

Continued from Page 1

missioner in Italy, of the title of Ambassador, thus reaching the status held by the American representative, Alexander C. Kirk.

3. Changing the name of the Allied Control Commission to simply the Allied Commission.

4. Lifting the bans imposed on Italy under the "Trading With the Enemy Act."

The primary purpose of the first three steps would seem to be to increase the self-respect and prestige of the present Bonomi Government and to make it better able to stabilize conditions within the country.

Aids for Business

The fourth step, according to the Allied announcement, would "enable business contacts between Italy and the outside world to be resumed for the benefit of the Italian people." This is particularly important now that the Allied armies have broken through the Gothic Line and are on the verge of liberating the important industrial districts of northern Italy.

Although this program is a great advance over the previous Anglo-American attitude toward Italy, there is some justification for asking if it goes far enough. Conditions in Italy are now so bad that far-reaching measures would seem to be called for.

The President and Prime Minister gave no hint as to how Italian industry is to be stimulated, although quick action is necessary in view of the approaching winter.

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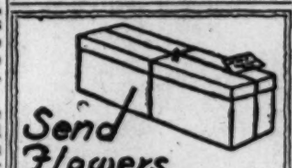

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California Bemoans Decline Of Once Three-Foot Carrots

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Carrots three feet long and turnips running 20 to the ton simply demonstrate how watchful California farmers must be to hold nature down to reasonable limits, commercial representatives of the Golden State declared today.

Official accounts of such overgrown vegetables raised 93 years ago were discovered by someone—probably a Californian—in the United States Department of Agriculture and printed in the publication USDA.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, which maintain offices here (four blocks apart) for just such contingencies, quickly copped a guilty plea for their forefathers but declared quality and uniformity now are stressed rather than sheer size.

"After all," inquired Frank E. Marsh, Minister Plenipotentiary of the San Francisco C. of C., "who wants a slice off a two-pound lemon in his ice tea?"

Anybody who did should have shown up at the San Francisco Exhibition Hall in 1851, a gala agricultural attraction described by Thomas Ewbank, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, in an official report dated April 23, 1852.

Just what the commissioner was doing there was not disclosed, unless it was to issue letters patent on the 21-pound onion grown by John Williams of Santa Cruz County or the cabbage seven feet in circumference exhibited by H. Bolmer of San Jose.

Mr. Ewbank's report said the three-foot carrots weighed 40 pounds apiece, described oats 13 feet tall and quoted a speaker's account of a dinner at Stockton where 12 persons tied into a baked potato "the size of an ordinary hat and all partook, leaving at least the half untouched."

"Of course real agricultural production didn't start in southern California until after that time," said Charles P. Bayer of the Los Angeles Chamber.

Dr. Raymond W. Miller, capital consultant for the Salinas Lettuce Groves, said he personally prefers more moderate sized produce, such as the Ponderosa lemons he grows in his yard at home. One of those lemons is only sufficient for two pies.

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Truman Introduces G.O.P. Brother Mason

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 27 (AP)—Preparedness and an association of nations are not enough to insure world peace, Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine declared in a prepared speech Sept. 25 in which he said America must become "spiritually and intellectually prepared for discussion of world problems."

Senator Brewster spoke before delegates at the opening program of the 125th communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. and A. M. He was introduced by Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice - Presidential nominee, and Past Grand Master of the Missouri Grand Lodge.

"The picture of America distributing largesse to the world in the shape of food and clothing to supply their material needs," Senator Brewster said, "may be in order for a transitional period but must not be permitted to drift into a portrait of a profligate Uncle Sam as the indefinite provider of the good things of life. Charity and business must be sharply distinguished."

Island Picture Featured On Corregidor Stamp

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Corregidor stamp, to be issued today by the Post Office Department, is based on a drawing by Logan U. Reavis for the Associated Press and approved by the War Department in May, 1942.

The stamp bears the artist's conception of the island. Post office officials seeking proper subject matter for the new stamp borrowed a print of the artist's drawing from the Washington Evening Star.

Legion's 'Man of the Year'

Wide World

Stanch Advocate of Real Americanism

Horace H. Shelton (left), Austin, Texas, attorney, is shown receiving the $1,000 Lewis Rosenstiel Award for distinguished community service after national convention of the American Legion at Chicago had selected him as "Man of the Year" for his outstanding record in advancing the principles of Americanism advocated by the American Legion. Making the presentation is James F. O'Neil of Manchester, N. H., vice-chairman of the Legion's National Americanism Commission.

485 Strikes Listed in U. S. During August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics today reported a total of 485 strikes last month, the highest August figure for any of the last five years. July strikes totaled 470.

The number of workers involved in August strikes was 190,000, compared with 145,000 in July, and the number of man-days idle was 935,000, compared with 680,000 in July.

Time lost in strikes was figured at 12 one-hundredths per cent of the available working time, compared with nine one-hundredths in July.

Strikes in August, 1939, totaled 275. In the same months of succeeding years the figures were 231 in 1940, 465 in 1941, 330 in 1942, and 310 in 1943.

Strikes which contributed largely to the higher figures last month were at the Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit; Wright Aeronautical Company, Paterson, N. J.; the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.; Walsh-Kaiser Company, Providence, R. I., Midwest truck drivers, carpenters in millwork plants in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the Philadelphia Transit Company, and Pennsylvania coal mines.

Revenue Receipts Skyrocket in Year

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 27

Internal revenue receipts for August were $1,077,639,826 above receipts for the same month last year. Last month's receipts, which nearly doubled those in August, 1943, totaled $2,750,375,420.

Principal increased items were withholding taxes which rose $819,383,492 and what the internal revenue bureau terms "unjust enrichment"—including excess profits—which showed an increase of $898,824,552.

United Air Lines Makes 1,500th Trip In Flying Men and Supplies to Pacific

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—United Air Lines today announced, with War Department permission, that it had completed its 1,500th flight across the Pacific in rushing military men and materials to the South Pacific war theater for the Army Air Transport Command.

The air line's record showed approximately 11,000,000 miles flown over the more than 7,350-mile route between California, Hawaii, and Australia since late in 1942. Officials reported two daily round trips now are being flown with a fleet of 20 Douglas C-54 four-engined transports of the ATC in keeping pace with the tempo of increased South Pacific combat activities.

The air line has carried 21,033,704 pounds of men, materials and mail in its Pacific operations. Passengers have totaled 38,990. A total of 6,434,619 pounds of cargo and 6,030,512 pounds of mail has been carried.

Such operations are exclusive of Alaskan flights for the ATC and of commercial flights.

Average elapsed time for the westbound flight from San Francisco to Townsville, Australia, is 50 hours, including spots at Honolulu, Canton Island, Tarawa, Guadalcanal, and Port Moresby, the air line reported.

Weaver Is New Head Of Public Works Unit

SAINT PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27 (AP) — Col. Stuart M. Weaver, Washington, chief of the repair and utilities branch in the office of the Chief of Army Engineers, was chosen President of the American Public Works Association, meeting here yesterday.

Regional Vice-Presidents elected are: Eastern — Capt. Samuel S. Baxter, New York City, Army Engineer Corps; Central — Lloyd Johnson, Commissioner of Streets and Electricity, Chicago, Ill.; Southern—J. W. Morgan, Director of Public Works for the City of Birmingham, Ala., and Western—Walter W. Frickstad, City Engineer, Oakland, Cailf. Treasurer for the group will be Alfred P. Learned, consulting engineer of Kansas City, Mo.

The election came after a session devoted to transportation problems at which Robert S. Henry, Washington, assistant to the President of the Association of American Railroads told the group's 50th annual convention America's future transport plans would be "fatally defective" without a strong rail system.

Chrome Discovered in 1918

Chrome was discovered in Guatemala in 1916.

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Geman Stand in Balkans Crackea by Allied Attark

Continued from Page 1

areas would seem to be no more tenable than it was in southern France once the Allies had landed there. And one would expect their chief concern now to be to get out with minimum losses in men and matériel while the going is good, or at any rate better than it will be after Allied land operations are extended and present forces strengthened.

Landings already accomplished are not mere raids such as the Commandos have been carrying out at various points in the Balkans for a long while. This time the Allies have come to stay. And to deliver the Balkan peoples from the occupying forces which have borne heavily every burden laid upon them—military, economic, and social.

In view of the course that events have taken in the East with the advance of the Russians and defections from the Axis of Romania and Bulgaria, the Germans can not be expected to try to hold on tenaciously in the Balkans the way they are doing in Italy.

Here they have slowed down the advance of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army almost to a standstill in the central mountainous sector some 20 miles by air south of Bologna and have forced the Americans to fall back from some commanding hill positions there. The Germans have brought in elements of three additional divisions into that region.

The Germans are also fighting stubbornly in the eastern sector in an effort to contain the Eighth Army's troops within the bridgeheads they have established beyond the Rubicon—the crossing of which came to symbolize the irrevocable casting of the die after Julius Caesar and his armies came across it traveling south to victory over Pompey 2,000 years ago.

Steel Workers Shun Award Ceremonies

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations, United Steel Workers, Local 3,126, have refused to participate in ceremonies attending the Award Act. 2 of the Maritime "M" to the Farrel-Birmingham Company's Buffalo Plant, Leo Levison, President of the Local, said Sept. 26.

"Coming at this time, after hundreds of workers have been laid off, after Congress has arrogantly refused to make any provision for the human needs in the reconversion period, the award becomes a mockery of the very things for which it stands," Mr. Levison stated in a letter to the company.

An official of the company declined to comment immediately.

Navy Demolition Unit Is Cited for Heroism

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—A Navy combat demolition unit of 171 men, of whom 31 were killed and 60 wounded while clearing enemy obstacles from the Normandy invasion beaches, received a presidential unit citation today for heroism.

The presentation was made by Navy Secretary Forrestal to Lieut. Commander Joseph H. Gibbons of Port Washington, N. Y., commanding officer of the unit.

The citation said the unit landed in the Vierville-Collerville sector "under devastating enemy artillery, machine-gun and sniper fire."

Forrestal Praises New Assault Ships

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—New types of assault ships designed to carry fighting forces and their supplies directly to an invasion shore have been given top priority in Navy production programs, Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal reported today.

Including both cargo and transport types, they are "a vital and essential link in any operation we shall conduct in the Pacific," Secretary Forrestal told a news conference.

It was explained that the ships can take aboard troops and supplies in the United States and transport them across the ocean ready to move ashore under battle conditions.

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The Home Forum

House Cleaning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN did you last "clean house" in your mental home? Every spring we are accustomed to the sight of efficient housewives energetically busy about house cleaning. Should we not be equally zealous in establishing cleanliness and beauty in our mental environment?

An important part of house cleaning is the discarding of that which is useless and unattractive to make way for the beautiful and worthy. So in our mental efforts we may find it necessary to rid ourselves of many preconceptions in order to accommodate progressive ideas. Upon examination, some of our most cherished opinions may be found to have no valid basis whatever, and no bias can stand against the revealing light of reason. Honest investigation is the best antidote for prejudice of whatever nature.

* * *

Perhaps one hesitates to make practical his desire to know something of Christian Science because of some vague impression gained from the ambiguous comments of the uninformed. Let him procure a copy of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and read for himself her simple, clear explanation of this heartening Science. This book may be readily borrowed or purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room and is also to be found in many public libraries. As each truth contained in it unfolds to the student, he may test it in his own experience and thus have practical proof that here is a genuine Science. He will soon find that with his new-found knowledge he has gained a freer and fuller enjoyment of living.

Perhaps a progressive step is postponed because of fear of change. The suggestion persists that while one's present situation is not ideal, at least it is familiar. The unexplored is pictured as full of hidden hazards and uncertain gains. But man as God's idea reflects the intelligence of that Mind which comprehends and expresses all. This intelligence enables him to discern whether a proposed step is an unwise venture or true progress. Mrs. Eddy points out on page 505 of Science and Health, "God's ideas reflect the immortal, unerring, and infinite." How inspiring it is to realize that we can advance fearlessly, conscious of God's unwavering support, for God is never an absentee!

Ever since the serpent deceived Eve in the garden of Eden, evil has attempted to masquerade as good. A favorite disguise is that of false modesty. It whispers that you lack the ability to accomplish some good work, and that it would be presumptuous of you to attempt it. This suggestion, if accepted, would shackle your God-given abilities and render you incapable of any attainment of value. Be not gullible enough to be tricked by this impostor. For what does the clarifying light of Truth reveal to be its source? Either the belief that God has blundered and made man imperfect, or that man, as His rival, has evolved his own abilities. False modesty is thus exposed as either libel against God or arrogant egotism. Reject the lie. Humbly acknowledge the universal source of all intelligence and action. Gratefully claim the perfection with which the loving Father has impartially endowed His children. As you draw upon this unlimited supply, great good can be accomplished with true modesty, to the glory of God.

* * *

A personal experience may be of interest in this connection. Prior to assuming new duties, I was conscious of the need of greater understanding, that I might discharge them satisfactorily. The account of the feeding of the five thousand, as given in the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, proved inspiring.

Jesus had directed his disciples to feed the multitude. They demurred, saying they had "but five loaves, and two fishes." Jesus responded, "Bring them hither to me." Commanding the people to sit down, he took the food, and "looking up to heaven, he blessed, and brake, and gave the loaves to his disciples, and the disciples to the multitude" (Matthew 14:17-19). The supply was sufficient for all. Furthermore, the disciples gathered up twelve baskets of fragments against a future need.

Clearly came the recognition that if we humbly give thanks for our morsels of understanding, however small they seem, they will be blessed and multiplied of God that they may feed others as well as ourselves. With this assurance, the new responsibilities were undertaken and proved fruitful.

What benefits can be expected from growth in spiritual understanding? Among others, better health; greater endurance and enlarged capacity; a fuller enjoyment of living and a deeper appreciation of all beauty; new fields of activity and usefulness; increased productivity; a more abundant manifestation of supply; more harmonious relations with one's fellow men. The list is a long one.

Be not deterred from initiating this rewarding activity by any argument that the season is not favorable. Listen instead to Mrs. Eddy's pertinent observation in "Unity of Good" (p. 11): "Jesus required neither cycles of time nor thought in order to mature fitness for perfection and its possibilities. He said that the kingdom of heaven is here, and is included in Mind." Do you desire to follow in his footsteps? The time to set our mental house in order is always now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

By Courtesy of the Findlay Galleries, Chicago, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SENTINELS": *A Painting by Stan Poray*

STAN PORAY is a painter of Polish birth who is now an American citizen and resident of California. Born in Cracow in 1888, he learned the rudiments of painting at the Academy of Fine Arts there. His activity as artist and teacher extended into Central Asia: he conducted an art school among the tribes of Khirgis in the Russian Steppes and was director of the first Art Theatre of Tomsk in Siberia.

Mr. Poray has painted in various localities of the United States. He has a marked feeling for scenic effect, and everything he paints is handled with command and conveyed with clarity.

D. A.

A Whole Day at Home

ONE DAY my mother and father went to town, and Palomino saddled Tony for a day in the hills. I was alone with the dogs and cats and canaries and with Palomino's pet turtle; there was a beautiful summer day to spend as I liked. It isn't often that I spend a whole day around the house, for usually there is some reason for getting on a horse and riding—a cow has strayed or there is an errand of some kind to do.

I'd already milked the cows and fed the calves, and the ducks and chickens were turned loose to roam where they pleased; so all the outdoor work was done. In the kitchen, the breakfast dishes were waiting; but there was no hurry about them, and a glance about the house made me think that I ought to run the sweeper over the rugs and take a dust-mop to the spaces where rugs were not.

I put a tea-kettle on the stove and thought that the delightful thing about housework is that, decidedly, you are your own master. The dishes never complain if you don't get at them; the carpet-sweeper isn't champing at the bit if you don't get the rugs cleaned immediately. Now, around the barn, things are different. Calves are bawling for milk, cows are lowing for alfalfa, horses are nickering for oats, the chickens and ducks complain noisily; so that, if you have overslept one morning, you are made to feel guilty and you have to rush about, while you wish that you had more than two hands and two feet.

* * *

In the house, there is only one thing that ever grows demanding, and that is a horrible little tea-kettle that starts to scream when the water is hot and threatens to boil over and put out the fire. Aside from that, everything is inanimate and patient. Sometimes, after coping with animals, I feel deep affection toward household furnishings. Of course, if one were cooking, things like that tea-kettle could grow more or less demanding; but I wasn't planning to cook. If one were going somewhere, the clock could induce me to hurry up, but I wasn't going anywhere. I was staying at home, and I wasn't in a hurry; the sun was high, and I was serene and happy.

The black kitten, Joseph, was asleep in his favorite chair; in the patio, old Skit was stretched out languidly waving her tail to give her kittens the fun of pouncing at it. All the dogs were sleeping, not one of them having had the ambition to follow Palomino and her horse Tony over the hills.

* * *

I thought about those two, Palomino with her yellow hair and sun-browned skin, Tony, tall and black and quick-stepping. I knew they were having a wonderful time. They like to follow the hill trails, watch for deer, and stop in shady places. Tony likes to stand on a hill and look all around; and his mistress likes him to stand like that, because he looks so beautiful. Always they are in perfect accord with each other; they are the most amiable pair imaginable; and it gives me pleasure to think about them.

While I was thinking these things, the little tea-kettle announced that it was hot, so I did have to take a few hurried steps. I watched dishes come clean and shining out of soapy hot water; and I decided that there really is something pleasant about washing dishes, providing you aren't in a hurry. It speaks well for humanity that useful household articles, like dishes, are decorative. Almost any dish is quite a pretty thing, and cups and saucers are gracefully made. I decided I like blue dishes best.

* * *

I journeyed through the rooms with the carpet-sweeper; and the best part of that was that, while there you were, cleaning rugs, your thoughts could wander anywhere. Household duties don't require much concentration; your mind scarcely needs to be anchored to a dust-mop. Mine could be in the hills with Tony and his rider, or I could think about something I had read. When I dusted, I was waylaid by the bookcase. It is entertaining to pull out a book and read a few lines wherever it happens to open, especially if it is poetry.

I dusted the tall grandfather's clock, without paying any attention to where its hands were; and, when I went on the porch to shake out the dustcloth, I was suddenly hungry for a sweet lime. So was one of the white ducks. He stood under the tree, watched me as I picked some limes, and followed me back toward the porch. I sat on the steps in the shade of a crimson bougainvillea, and looked at scattered blossoms on the ground. A small cactus plant grew against white stucco, the fallen blossoms were bright on the brown earth, and I thought how typically Californian was that small patch of earth. The white duck wandered into that miniature landscape and looked up at me. I tossed down bites of sweet lime and he gobbled them gratefully.

It was pleasant to sit there as long as I liked. Humming-birds zoomed around on frail wings, and our roosters kept crowing, one to another. A hen cackled excitedly, and I thought I should go look for eggs; but I just sat on.

* * *

Presently I went in and dusted some more; and I thought how our house certainly invites you to get out of it, and enjoy a summer day. Every room has a door that opens to the outside, either to the porch or the patio; and, if you aren't careful, you find yourself out fussing with the flowers or playing with the kittens.

After a bit, it was likely I would wander through one of those doors; but for the present there was no hurry, no hurry at all. In time, of course, the family would return, back from the city, home from the hills, and it would be fun to hear of their adventures. I wouldn't have a thing to tell anyone, for nothing exciting was happening to me. But I had a notion that I was enjoying myself as much as anyone else that day.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Two Schools in Regard to Locomotion

"COME ON, let's walk; it's only three miles."

Thus I recently to a companion, who compromised by hiring an automobile and who punctuated the journey with hilarious queries regarding my sanity. I replied with an aloofness which my friend finally mistook for prayer; but in point of fact I was "experiencing" a fable, which ran somewhat like this:

Two men once considered making a journey. "Let us go speedily by rail," said one.

"No," said the other, "let us walk. I for one shall have to walk, since I cannot afford to ride."

Some time later they met at their common destination. "Well," said the man who rode, "how have you fared?"

"Splendidly," answered the man who walked. "I have just now arrived."

"Indeed?" said the man who rode. "I on my part have attended to all my business and have had time as well to examine the many wonders of this great city. You must surely count yourself unfortunate that you had to walk."

"Not at all," replied the man who walked. "While you have an empty pocketbook and a cinder in your eye, I have a full heart and a flower in my buttonhole."

"Yet if you could have afforded it, you would have ridden, wouldn't you?" asked the man who rode.

"That's the worst of it!" said the man who walked.

Out upon such cynicism! Is there nothing, then, but poverty to be argued in favor of walking? Apparently not even that, with most people, if we may judge from the numbers whom poverty liberates from the thralldom of riding and who nevertheless earnestly supplicate a lift.

Be that as it may, there would seem to be two schools in regard to locomotion. The one says, "Never admit the possibility of walking, even hypothetically." The other takes for its motto, "Walking is perfect freedom." The first school has a considerable waiting-list; the second is perpetually on the point of closing its doors for lack of patronage. I confess (or boast, if you like) that I am an alumnus of the less popular institution. At alumni gatherings we are somewhat forced to console ourselves with memories of an illustrious past, with reassuring glances from the portraits of such "old boys" as Hazlitt and Stevenson . . . , but a few of us are pledged, if the threat of closure continues, to return and take the course all over again—just to keep the old school going. . . .

"And what should Master Gauger play
But *Over the hills and far away*? . . .

"Oh, I do think, and so do you,
It is the tune to travel to."

That is our school song, written by Master Robert Louis Stevenson just before his graduation. It is the true litany of locomotion, sung not with clacking, cacophonous valves, but with the high heart of youth.—From "Pedestrian Papers," by WALTER S. HINCHMAN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1928.)

Limpeza de casa

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

QUANDO fez pela última vez "limpeza" em seu lar mental? Estamos habituados a ver, em todas as primaveras, as bôas donas de casa ocupadas energicamente na limpeza de seus lares. Não deveriamos ser igualmente zelosos na limpeza e no embelezamento do nosso ambiente mental?

Uma parte importante na limpeza da casa é a de nos desembaraçarmos das cousas inúteis e feias, para dar lugar às belas e uteis. Assim, em nossos esforços mentais talvez tenhamos necessidade de nos libertar de muitos preconceitos, afim de podermos acomodar idéias progressistas. Examinando bem, descobriremos que muitas de nossas mais acatadas opiniões são destituidas de base, e nenhuma interpretação pode manter-se contrária à luz reveladora do raciocínio. Um exame sincero é o melhor antídoto para todo e qualquer preconceito.

Talvez se hesite em efetivar o desejo de saber alguma cousa da Ciência Cristã, devido a uma falsa impressão obtida de comentários ambíguos de pessôas desconhecedoras do assunto. Convem conseguir um exemplar do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), por Mary Baker Eddy, para ler sua simples e clara explicação dessa animadora Ciência. Êsse livro pode ser facilmente obtido por empréstimo ou adquirido em qualquer Sala de Leitura da Ciência Cristã, sendo também encontrado em muitas livrarias públicas. A medida que cada verdade nêle contida se revela ao estudante, êste pode prová-la em sua própria experiência e, assim, obter prova de que alí se encontra uma genuína Ciência. Êle logo descobrirá que, com o novo conhecimento ganhou uma mais livre e mais completa satisfação de vida.

Talvez um passo para o progresso seja retardado pelo receio de mudança. Persiste a sugestão de que embora a presente situação não seja a ideal, é pelo menos familiár. O desconhecido se nos apresenta cheio de riscos secretos e ganhos incertos. Mas o homem, como idéia de Deus, reflete a inteligência daquela Mente que compreende e exprime tudo. Essa inteligência torna-o capaz de discernir si um determinado passo significa uma aventura imprudente ou um progresso verdadeiro. Mrs. Eddy aponta na pg. 505 do *Science and Health*, "As idéias de Deus refletem o imortal, o infalível e o infinito." Quão inspirada é a realização de que podemos avançar destemidamente, conscientes do firme apôio de Deus, porque Deus nunca se ausenta!

Desde que a serpente enganou a Eva no jardim de Eden que o mal tem procurado se mascarar em bem. Um disfarce preferido é o da falsa modéstia. Ela segreda a falta de habilidade para execução de alguma obra meritória e que seria presunçoso tentá-la. Essa sugestão, si aceita, agrilhoaria as habilidades dadas por Deus, incapacitando qualquer empreendimento de valor. Não seja tolo, não se deixe iludir por êsse impostor. Pois o que revela a esclarecedora luz da Verdade sôbre sua origem? A crença de que Deus errou e fez o homem imperfeito ou, então, que o homem, como Seu rival, produzio suas próprias habilidades. Falsa modéstia é assim exposta como caluniosa a Deus ou como arrogante egotismo. Rejeite a mentira. Reconheça humildemente a origem universal de toda a inteligência e ação. Reivindique com gratidão a perfeição com que o Pai carinhoso dotou imparcialmente Seus filhos. A medida que se utiliza essa ilimitada reserva, grande bem pode ser praticado com verdadeira modéstia, para glória de Deus.

Uma experiência pessoal pode ser de interesse em relação a isso. Antes de assumir novos deveres, tive a conciência de que necessitava de maior compreensão, para dêles me desincumbir satisfatóriamente. A narrativa de como foram alimentadas as cinco mil pessôas, descrita no décimo-quarto capítulo do Evangelho de Mateus, foi inspiradora.

Jesús mandou seus discípulos darem de comer à multidão. Êles hesitaram, dizendo que não havia "senão cinco pães e dois peixes." Jesús respondeu, "Trazei-mos aquí." Mandando que a multidão se sentasse, tomou os alimentos e "erguendo os olhos aos céus, os abençoou, e, partindo os pães, deu-os aos discípulos, e os discípulos à multidão" (Mateus 14:17-19). A provisão foi suficiente para todos. Alem disso, os discípulos ajuntaram doze cêstos das sobras para futuras necessidades.

Veio-me claramente a compreensão de que se humildemente rendermos graças pelo nosso pouco conhecimento, por menor que seja, êle será abençoado e multiplicado por Deus, para que alimente o próximo como a nós mesmos. Com essa certeza, as novas responsabilidades foram assumidas, com bom resultado.

Que benefícios poderão ser esperados do progresso na compreensão espiritual? Entre outros, melhor saúde; mais resistência e maior capacidade; mais completa satisfação de vida e mais profunda apreciação do belo; novos campos de ação e de utilidade; desenvolvimento produtivo; manifestação mais abundante de suprimento; relações mais harmoniosas com os nossos companheiros. A lista é bem longa.

Não se detenha em iniciar essa compensadora atividade por um qualquer argumento de que a ocasião não é propícia. Ouça, em vez disso, a pertinente observação de Mrs. Eddy em *Unity of Good* (A Unidade do Bem), pg. 11: "Jesús não exigia tempo nem pensamento afim de desenvolver preparo para a perfeição e suas possibilidades. Êle disse que o reino do céu é aquí, e está incluido na Mente." Deseja seguir seus pasos? O tempo de pôr em ordem a nossa casa mental é sempre agora.

Ebb Season

This is the hour when autumn bells
Ring music, light as tinkling glass;
Wind-blown, through brittle leaves
That heap along the straw-dried grass
Like wave-cast shells.

MARCIA NICHOLS HOLDEN

The Spring

This water from a silvered ta
Started a thought like April sap—
I hear the seeping and the lap
The spring made near old Renny's mill,
See moving green of fern and still
Deep green of moss; on a near hill
Sunlight weaving beech and larch
And tangled green of the grape's arch—
Years pass within a moment's march!
Sun-hot, stone-sharp the velvet dust,
I am a child with hand out-thrust
To reach the old cup scarred with rust
And dip it down into the spring.
A tin cup is a grail-like thing,
Studded with bubbles! Wider ring
The water's convolutions spread
With rainbow links of blue and red.
August leans warm above my head.
My tangled long hair hides my face
And frames me in a secret place
Bordered with mint and aster lace.
My hand clings to the submerged cup.
Inside the spring a little sup
And seep of sound. Strange eyes look up!
Are these my eyes so strangely gold?
I know I am alone and cold—
Jump up—shake off the water's hold—
Oh, it is very, very still!
Here on the byroad to the mill,
And home a mile across the hill!
Mother? A fallen cup makes sweet
Echoes when it and water meet.
Wings grow behind my flying feet!

—EDNA LOUISE BARKER, in *Trails*

Fall Plowing

It's time for plowing brown and stubbled fields
Which even now have given harvest. Our mare,
Grown weary through a summer's toiling, leaves
A gaping furrow. Roots turned upward there
Will bring fertility to spring-sown seeds
May's sun will warm. Until the spring, the piled
Brown soil lies fallow. Knowing this the key
To winter's coming, the mare seems reconciled.

JULIA MUNRO GREENE

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De Gaulle Government Backs Free Dissemination of World News

Election of 32 Senators Big Foreign-Policy Factor

Balloting choice to influence treaty-ratifying power and determine support for the President—Pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist records cited of 11 nominees for re-election in November.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—With President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey alike favoring postwar international collaboration for eace and security, attention has been directed to the election of 32 Senators who must carry out the policy of either Mr. Roosevelt or Governor Dewey, whoever occupies the White House from 1945 on, if it is to be made effective.

Without strong support in the Senate, neither the policy of Mr. Roosevelt nor Governor Dewey could prevail, because the constitutional treaty-ratifying power of the Senate requires that this be done by a two-thirds vote. This gives a tremendous voting leverage to obstructionists, one of whose negative votes, in effect, cancels out two affirmative votes for the majority which seeks international collaboration.

The tactics to be followed by the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists and present "nationalists" were illustrated in a radio speech last night by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader in the fight, who is not this year up for re-election. He opposes American participation in an international fire-alarm system against war unless each "call" is first subjected to congressional debate; and he wants to postpone American entry into a new league until full agreement has been hammered out on all international issues.

With partisanship put aside on the presidential race level on the need for some sort of world agreement like that being worked out now at Dumbarton Oaks, a major question on foreign affairs in the election turns on the complexion of the United States Senate.

Here the vigorous Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota has just asserted that 11 of the 32 senators up this year for re-election are "international obstructionists" or "rabid isolationists." Eight of these, he says, are Republicans; three are Democrats.

Foreign Policy Issue

Senator Ball's declaration centers attention on this whole issue. Many people had hoped that foreign affairs would be taken out of this campaign and Governor Dewey's agreement with the Hull program has given some ground for hope.

Senator Ball did not name the senators directly, explaining that newspapermen were well aware of the situation already, and that they could be identified by their voting records, and speeches.

According to the nonpartisan Editorial Research Report Service, issued here, "The following 11 would seem to be indicated by their voting records on five legislative proposals of 1939-41:

1. Neutrality Act revision of October, 1939, revoking the mandatory arms embargo.
2. Conscription bill of October, 1940.
3. Lend-Lease bill of March, 1941.
4. Draft Act Extension for 18 months, bill of August, 1941.
5. Neutrality Act revision, November, 1941, to allow United States vessels to pass through war zones to belligerent ports.

Balloting Listed

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Aiken (R), Vt.	(A)	(A)	No	(C)	No
Danaher (R), Conn.	No	No	No	No	No
Davis (R), Pa.	No	No	No	No	No
Downey (D), Calif.	No	No	Yes	No	(B)
Gillette (D), Iowa	Yes*	No	No	No	No
McCarran (D), Nev.	No	No	No	No	No
Nye (R), N. D.	No	No	No	No	No
Reed (R), Kan.	Yes*	No	No	(B)	No
Taft (R), Ohio	Yes	No	No	No	No
Tobey (R), N. H.	No	Yes†	No	No	No
Wiley (D), Wis.	No	No	No	No	No

*In preliminary vote, voted to retain the arms embargo.
†Previously had voted to try volunteer method first.
(A) Not member of Senate.
(B) Did not vote, was announced as favoring.
(C) Did not vote, was announced as against.

In foreign affairs, where treaties are involved as they are after major wars, a President must work through the Senate.

Struggle Foreseen

Observers here already foresee a possible major struggle in the Senate over two issues in the proposed new "international fire-alarm service" being worked out at Dumbarton Oaks against aggressor states:

1. Whether the Senate would permit America to join the group under conditions where it could act swiftly;

2. Whether adherence to the new "league" would be made unconditional; or whether it would be made dependent on approval of general peace terms on which it might be hard to secure unanimity.

In a situation like this, it is easy for politicians to declare themselves in general terms, Senator Ball points out, that they favor international action, but to use obstructive tactics that defeat the avowed purpose of specific proposals. This was the technique by which Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts defeated the League of Nations after World War I.

Election of obstructionists or isolationists to the Senate might tie the hands either of Governor Dewey or Mr. Roosevelt as President, and dangerously reduce the advantage of the nonpartisanship at the presidential level which has been secured.

Five Not Candidates

In urging that 11 "rabid isolationists" senators be defeated in November, Senator Ball explained that five others would not be candidates. He declined to name them, but they would seem to be these, according to Editorial Research reports: Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, defeated in primaries; D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, defeated in primaries; Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregan, defeated in primaries; Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, not a candidate; E. D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith (D) of South Carolina, defeated in primaries.

In fairness to the 11 senators listed above it should be noted that the votes involved were all taken prior to Pearl Harbor. Also, it does not necessarily mean that a candidate running against a sitting isolationist, or "obstructionist," is himself prepared to favor full international collaboration.

Senator Ball believes that by airing the issue now and requiring senators to explain their past votes a spotlight can be kept on the topic which, to many, is among the most important of the campaign.

Educated Mexicans Get Teaching Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27—Mexico recently passed a law as a war measure, whereby each educated citizen should teach two ignorant ones to read and write.

As a culmination of that law, early this month in the Palacio de las Bellas Artes, with President Avila Camacho and his wife present, 10,000 gathered to listen to what the women of Mexico had to say about this project. Ninety per cent of that audience were primitive Indian women, many with babes in their arms, eager to listen to what so vitally concerned them.

Without distinction of religious or political creeds, a woman representative of every organized group gave a two-minute speech. Young Julia Camarena spoke for the Evangelical group and said that always Protestants strived for the unity of the Republic of Mexico, that in the Revolution of 1910 many of the heroes were of the Evangelical faith, that today there were Protestants high up in office, and that every Protestant in the Republic was determined and eager to carry out the President's decree to educate the illiterate.

Six months is the limit for the final preparation of the teaching measure, but already some eager citizens have taught two or more Indians to read and write.

'Doggy' Benefits Planned For Pennsylvania K-9's

MERCER, Pa., Sept. 27 (AP)—Canine veterans of World War II are going to benefit from a special "G. I. bill of rights" here in Mercer County.

County Treasurer Alex Elliot announced yesterday that all dogs, honorably discharged from the K-9 Corps, will be issued licenses free of charge. Mr. Elliot said he would pay the State and county fees out of his own pocket.

Nothing 'Foreign' to Its Files

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Buying foreign materials for its files is one of the difficult problems facing the Library of Congress in wartime. Purchases have to be handled through the State Department.

Last year, the Library made 99 payments in 42 countries, including such off-the-beaten-path points as Mozambique, Senegal, Greenland, Afghanistan, and New Caledonia. Besides using the help of the Department of State, of the United States Army Air Transport Command, of Lend-Lease, of the Office of War Information, and of the Office of Strategic Services, the Library has its own representatives abroad. A representative in Chungking, China, collected 526 volumes and 2,981 periodicals for the Library; one in Lisbon, Portugal, acquired about 5,000 titles. Representatives went on collecting sprees all over South America; others worked in Turkey, Britain, Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, and India.

Library of Congress to Display Prized Documents Again

Safety from attack by air allows treasures to be brought from hiding; People served in war.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Mr. and Mrs. America, your Library of Congress which has long been aiding the war effort finds the war being fought so successfully that it once again can display its most prized documents, such as the original Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Great Britain's Magna Charta.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have concluded that the nation's Capital, for the first time since the attack on Pearl Harbor, is safe from air attack, thus allowing the display to be opened to the public beginning Oct. 1. The secret hiding place for the famous documents was not disclosed because it might have to be used again.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, pointed up in his annual report the tremendous war services being furnished by the library, the outstanding contributions of its staff to the war effort, hundreds of which have joined the armed services and hundreds more of which have gone into other war work.

But first a word about your library. It is not only a Government library. It is a library that specifically and individually belongs to every American.

At this point I am deliberately going to indulge in some superlatives which are the bane of newspaper editors. For it is a journalistic dogma of The Christian Science Monitor never, never—well, hardly ever—to call anything "the largest," "the biggest," "the best," or "the costliest." Almost invariably some reader from Four Corners will write in calling attention to a more costly, a larger, a bigger, a better dam, monument, program, battle, parade or what-have-you.

Largest Library in World

However, of the Library of Congress let me state it bluntly: It is the largest library in the world, with more than 18,000,000 separate pieces. It is the world's largest publisher of certain types of publications.

It is the world's largest public-reference service. It is the largest and most important producer of chamber music in the world today. It is the trustee and guardian of the most important documents in the English-speaking world. It is —your library.

Being your library, it is supported by public funds and by private donations. Last year about one tenth of the $4,000,000 it received came from private gifts and grants. The Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation continued their financial help this year. Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall made new and generous contributions.

But your library not only spends money. It makes money. It turned over $600,000 to the Treasury, income received from copyright fees, from sale of printed cards, from sale of scrap.

Special Services

Last year it received more than $500,000 for use in special wartime services. Most of it came from the Office of Strategic Services, which required much research service. The War Production Board also contributed sums for research and reference service. The State Department, for preparation of Latin-American good-will publications, for the preparation of pamphlets, and articles on postwar reconstruction, contributed substantially. Also the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Board of Economic Warfare transferred sums in return for special services.

When I mentioned the library as containing 18,000,000 separate pieces, there was a reason for speaking in round numbers. The library actually does not know how many items it includes! It is not ashamed to confess it.

There has been no complete census since 1902, and that was more of a count than an inventory.

Estimated Total

Today's best possible estimate follows:

Printed books and pamphlets	6,820,737
Music (volumes and pieces)	1,641,654
Maps and views	1,503,819
Prints (pieces)	564,814
Manuscripts (approximate)	7,500,000

To this should be added 24,657 reels or rolls of microfilm material, about half of it in 100-foot lengths, the rest in shorter pieces.

Books, like clothes, wear out. The Librarian estimates that about 10,000 volumes a year need rebinding. But due to lack of funds for this particular work, these books have been accumulating. At the moment, there is a stack of more than 200,000 library books which are unusable because they need rebinding. There also are 275,000 pieces of sheet music, prints, and maps that are practically useless in their present states. It would take several million dollars to adequately preserve all this material, the Librarian estimates. Has anyone an unused million?

New material pours into the Library of Congress at the torrential rate of more than 1,500,000 pieces a year. That's more than 130,000 a month, more than 30,000 a week, more than 5,000 a working day, more than 600 a working hour, 10 every minute, 1 each 6 seconds.

Not What It Used to Be

All this has to be received and handled. It all has to be processed and recorded. Big business? Yes. But not what it used to be. Printed books and pamphlets are avalanching on the Library of Congress at only 85 per cent of the prewar rate. The reason—the mortality rate among European periodicals has been high. Book publishing has declined as a result of the paper shortage.

This past year the Library—your library—received part of the magnificent collection of prints and printed books belonging to Lessing J. Rosenwald. The National Gallery of Art — your gallery — received the rest.

Two other developments of considerable interest occurred this year. The Liberty extensively built up its collections of still photographs and of moving pictures. Both of these had suffered from neglect for years.

In an interesting sidelight, the Library disclosed that it held more than 1,000 reels of enemy-produced film handed it by the Alien Property Custodian for safekeeping.

The Library believes it has a more extensive collection of foreign papers, either originals or microfilms than any other institution in America. It has film copies of about 78,000 issues of newspapers and of more than 3,800 periodicals—most from Axis countries.

The war has had two major effects on Library readers. Quantitatively, the Library's service has declined; qualitatively it has increased.

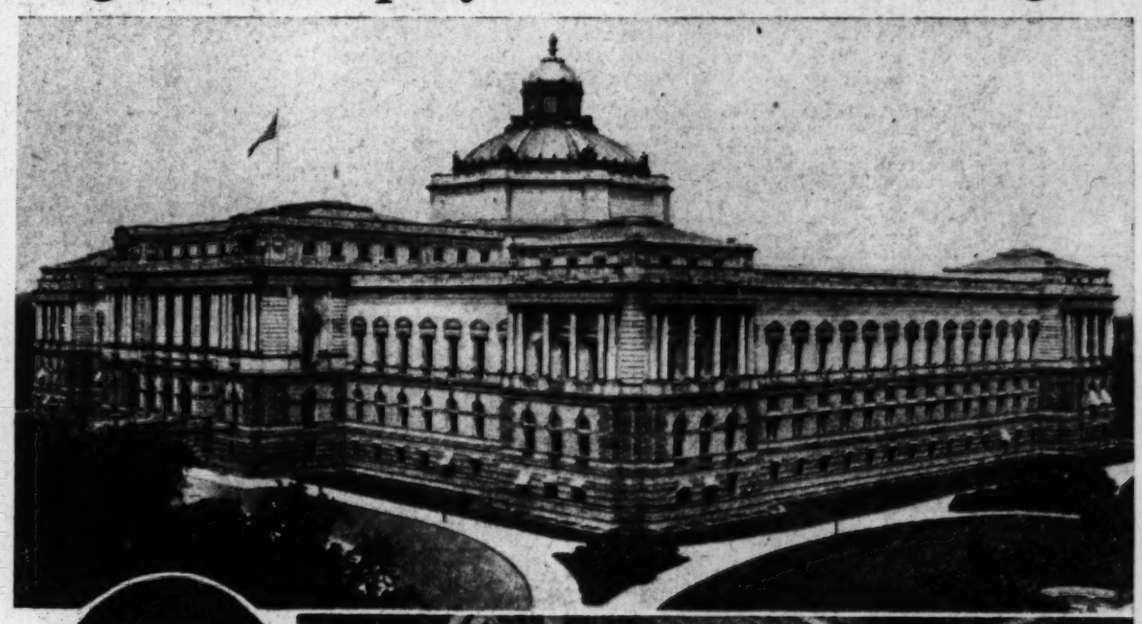
Reserved Tables

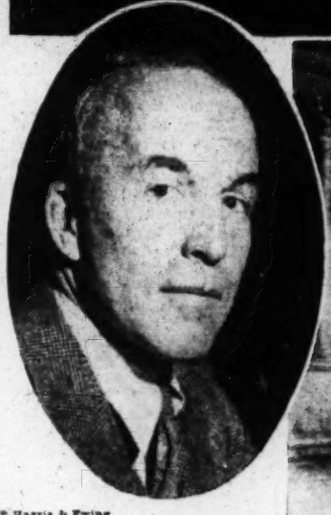
The number of readers doing extended research and who therefore are entitled to reserved study tables has increased from 893 to 1,344. Almost 1,300 investigators from 127 Government agencies use the study-room reference service. The OSS took over half an annex floor; the Office of War Information took over another chunk: the Office of Censorship, the Treasury, the Post Office Department have reserved sections of floors.

One unique public service provided by the library is its service to blind readers, a service such as no other library bears. There is a reading room for blind readers. There are books, both tactile and audible, for circulation. This collection includes more than 44,000 tactile books—books read through the fingers; and better than 4,600 volumes of audible books—about 80,000 records. There are also audible and tactile periodicals, music scores, etc.

Preparation of bibliographies is one of the major services of the Library and during the war a most vital and extensive one.

The Library of Congress is a publishing house as well as a library. It is the world's largest publisher of books for the blind. It is the world's largest publisher of printed catalogue cards, selling approximately 15,000,000 yearly. Its scholarly publications may appear in most any language. Last year it published in Chinese characters "Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period." Other Chinese works are in preparation.





© Harris & Ewing

Library of Congress

Upper: Exterior view of the Library of Congress, famous landmark in American Capital. Lower left inset: Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress. Lower right: Interior photo of Congressional Library, showing ornate columns and some of its staircases.

Applies Both To Access And Transmission

Agrees with U. S. finding that fluidity of news is vital to best functioning of Democracy.

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP)—Pierre Teitgen, Minister of Information in the de Gaulle Administration, has expressed full agreement with the American congressional resolution advocating free world interchange of news, declaring such unhindered diffusion of news "is a condition of democracy's good functioning."

"The French Government thinks that free dissemination of information throughout the whole world necessitates not only freedom of news agencies but also for both national and foreign agencies free access to means of communication without differential rates," he told the Associated Press.

The statement, which implied French participation in any international agreement, was issued by M. Teitgen after conversations with Frank J. Starzel, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press.

M. Teitgen indicates the de Gaulle Regime intends to recreate the French press free of its frankly acknowledged baneful prewar influences.

Main Questionable Features

The two principal questionable features were maintenance of the National News Agency Havas, tied directly to the Government, and the extraneous financial influence wielded over a number of large newspapers.

The de Gaulle Regime has indicated its intention to bar both these features. The recently constituted Agence Francaise de Press, like French newspapers, now is receiving a government subsidy until it gets financially established. It is intended that this subsidy be withdrawn later and the news agency affirms its intention to shift to a co-operative structure similar to the Associated Press.

As for outside financial influence, M. Teitgen said:

"The Secretary for Information is studying what measures could be taken to free the press from any pressure from trusts and especially from trusts of the distribution of newspapers and advertising."

The distribution mentioned refers to the cartel system by which, before the war, papers with unwelcome editorial views could be severely hampered in their circulation. The volume of advertising before the war was so small that French papers from which it was withheld were an easy prey for sub rosa subsidies.

Financial Independence

The de Gaulle Administration has given indications it intends to guard the financial independence of newspapers and in this direction establishment of a minimum scale of newsstand prices to assure adequate basic revenue has been discussed.

This method already is being used to help put the new French papers on their feet. Fifteen dailies now are published in Paris and all sell for four cents. Since they are limited to one sheet it is estimated this price gives them a profit of at least one cent a copy.

The American congressional resolution was the product of policies urged by Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, and other leaders of the American press.

Even before the resolution was introduced, it was indorsed by a leader of the French press, Leon Rollin, a Director of Agence Francaise de Press and publisher of the newspaper Liberation. M. Rollin, a former director of the Foreign News Branch of Havas, is a longtime opponent of governmental and commercial connections with the press.

Canadian Press Acts

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 27 (AP)—The Board of Directors of the Canadian Press, Canada's nation-wide daily newspaper cooperative, yesterday urged free exchange of news as a contribution to world peace.

At the close of two-day sessions at which plans were laid for the coverage of the peace in Europe and Canadian action in the Pacific, the Board passed the following resolution:

"That this Board express its belief in the world-wide right of interchange of news by newsgathering and distributing agencies, whether individual or associate, and in the right of free access to news sources by any newspaper of any country; and that these rights should be protected by international compact."

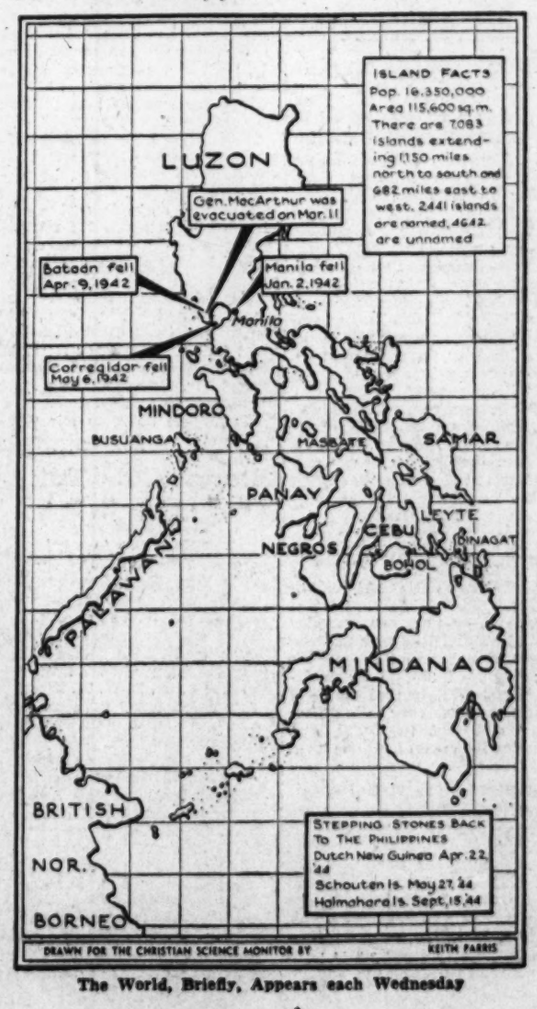
Texas Will Rise Up When It Reads This

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP)—The French still have their strange notions about the United States.

An article about the United States Army's Wacs in the evening Paris newspaper, Defense de la France, referred to Private First Class Mary Jones, who, it said, was from a village of "200 souls" in the "half-savage" state of Texas.

Philippines Near Long-Sought Goal

The World, Briefly ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***



The World, Briefly, Appears each Wednesday

Recovery of the Philippines has been a prime American objective in the Pacific since the tragic fall of Bataan and Corregidor in 1942.

Return began with the landing in Guadalcanal on Aug. 7, 1942. Finally, last week, the long American air arm reached for the first time to Manila.

Filipinos were glad; they know that liberation is near—the first liberation. But they look for another, too—one they have desired for many years.

That liberation is independence. It has been promised; today the Filipino knows it has been well earned. He fought for it on Bataan. He fights still—in the maquis of the Philippines and with the soldiers of General MacArthur fighting up through the Pacific islands.

* * *

A Japanese puppet government resides in Manila now. But the majority of Filipinos only shrug; they are pro-American. Just how actively "pro" is a military secret. The Philippine Underground has been one of the most hush-hush of the war. That it is feared by the Japanese is evident by their quick resort to martial law in Manila after the carrier bombings of last week.

The Filipino is no novice at guerrilla warfare. He practiced it against the Spaniards—against the Americans, too. His desire for independence brought early insurrection against Spanish rule. When the Philippines were ceded to the United States in 1898 after the Spanish-American War, he carried on his rebellion against the new regime.

It finally was squelched in 1901 after capture of the rebel leader, Emilio Aguinaldo. But Filipino agitation for independence never ceased.

* * *

The United States listened, sent numerous commission to the islands to report. The Filipinos were not ready for independence, it was said. But the separatist movement gained strength rapidly after World War I. It was strongly supported by American public opinion. Congress finally responded to that opinion in the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934.

This Act established the Philippine Commonwealth, promised full independence in 1946. Manuel Quezon, a colorful, dynamic figure in Philippine politics, became its first President in 1935. First measure passed by the new Commonwealth was the National Defense Act.

The Philippines cannot be defended, many argued. But General MacArthur was not among them. At President Quezon's request, he became Field Marshal to the Philippine Territorial Army—and a firm believer in it.

That is perhaps why he knew he would—he must—return. The Quezon dream of a Republic of the Philippines is not far from fulfillment.

Dittmar Says German Army Still Has Corrupt Leaders

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German High Command radio spokesman, said last night there are still "hopelessly corrupt personalities" in the German Army, especially in its rear forces and administrative branches, and that these "must be annihilated wherever they show themselves."

This admission was contained in the home radiocast version of General Dittmar's weekly speech as recorded by the Associated Press. Extremely caustic of the performance of the "etappe" (rear) he accused this personnel of giving way to panic and "being swept as chaff before the wind" by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's sweeping advance across France.

In the version of his speech transmitted on the official German news agency's European service, General Dittmar was less revealing and more hopeful of Germany's military situation, claiming that the Allies' prospects for quick victory in August had deteriorated and that "the Allies have failed to split up the German front in the west."

General Dittmar admitted, however, that fortress Europe had been whittled down to "fortress Germany" and that this inner fortress was now beleaguered and "under a state of siege."

Declaring that General Patton's breakthrough at Avranches was "the most fateful event of this summer" General Dittmar said it occurred because "we lacked forces, especially reserves, and the Allied airforce had full superiority."

He contended also that the American advance in the center had been stopped and the Germans had succeeded in "rebuilding a new west front on the upper Moselle as far as the Swiss Jura where we will take our stand for decisive battles to come."

U. S. War Costs Hit Record Since July 1

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 27

United States war costs for the fiscal year beginning last July 1 passed $20,000,000,000 on Sept. 23, the daily Treasury statement showed Sept. 26.

The figure of $20,091,192,720 is more than a billion higher than the $19,076,051,240 war costs in the corresponding period for the last fiscal year. Last year the 20-billion mark was not passed until Sept. 28.

Stopgap Measure Proposed To Handle German Economy

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The dispute over Germany's economic future has extended to the tripower European Advisory Commission with a strong possibility it will decide upon formation of an Allied industrial control commission to handle Germany's postwar production.

This solution, it was learned today, would be in the nature of a compromise between those who advocate turning the country into an agricultural state and those who believe that to paralyze its industry would disrupt Europe's economy.

It would be designed as a stopgap measure, insuring continued production until the United Nations later worked out Germany's economic fate. This question inevitably will involve consideration of reparations.

Behind the support for this plan are these factors:

Supporting Factor

1. Mounting conviction that wholesale eradication of industry never would gain full support to a degree necessary for its efficient realization without causing discord among the Allies.

2. Mechanical difficulties involved in splitting up the industrial spoils equitably without protracted study of the claims of both victorious and occupied countries whose industries were wrecked or removed by the Nazis.

3. The contention that German industry, using German labor under Allied supervision, could be thrown into gear immediately to provide relief and rehabilitation goods needed in many sections of Europe.

4. The argument — especially on the part of smaller nations—that closing Germany's mines would cut off materials particularly coal, which they will need for rebuilding.

5. Belief held in some quarters that Russia—and perhaps France and the Netherlands—will want to use Germany's munitions factories as an arms supply source for war against Japan.

Germans Denied Profits

Under the plan, profits would be denied German industrialists and incentive stimulated by armies of occupation enforcing production demands for the able-bodied along the simple lines of "those who work will eat."

The European Advisory Commission includes representatives of the United States, Britain, and Russia.

The Manchester Guardian editorially assailed the "hard-peace" plan as "bad because it is impractical and because it would penalize the whole of Europe."

Really Rates a Tassel

Wide World

Prize-Winning Tall Cornstalk

This stalk of corn, measured beside a vertical line of servicemen, is 28 feet 5¼ inches tall. Grown by Don Radda, it won the Washington Evening Journal's tall-corn contest in Washington, Iowa. Although tall corn has no direct value to the farmer, Mr. Radda says that in growing it he learns much that helps in producing regular corn on the 580-acre farm he operates with his brother and father.

Today's Woman

Fashion Outlet Opens New Doors To Louisiana Craftsmen

By Marion Simms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From bleak Louisiana swamplands—near the Gulf of Mexico—came last summer some of the season's smartest hats and purses for women.

The material, made of the woven leaves of the palmetto tree, which flourishes in the marshes, was, fortunately, unaffected by war. For centuries, the Acadians of this region have been using the sturdy leaves of this palm tree for their own immediate needs in roof thatching and rug weaving but never dreaming of commercial possibilities.

The arts and crafts of the Cajuns who settled in Louisiana's bayou and prairie regions have been cherished and handed down to each new generation throughout the 175 years of their history in the South. Now, since World War II, they are finding themselves in possession of a modest but prosperous industry.

This unexpected flurry of commercial activity was the result of an interest taken by the Louisiana State University's General Extension Division. Educators began to encourage among Acadian communities the assemblées francaises, social gatherings to preserve and revive old songs and dances, foster traditional crafts.

At Houma in Terrebonne Parish, at Golden Meadow down in Lafourche, at St. Martinville in St. Martin, and at Abbeville in Vermillion, the settlers from Canada would gather to sing such songs as L'Alouette, and Sur le Pont d'Avignon. They would dance the graceful les lanciers and the sprightly polka of the Canadian ancestors who learned the steps from their French forebears.

Some brought along handicraft they were working on: Rugs braided from the lantaniers or palm strips, and from bright colored rags; quilts fashioned in patterns known in Acadian households for centuries; pieces of macramé, an art of pure French origin by which finely-fringed lace is produced without the use of needles, and hand-woven blankets such as an Acadian mother makes for her children when they marry.

Strangers often attended these gatherings, and wanted to buy the homemade articles. After numerous such inquiries, Miss Louise Olivier, a member of the university's staff, had an idea.

Why not, thought Miss Olivier, help these people commercialize their ancient crafts, particularly now—with so many of les bons hommes gone off to the war, and family earnings diminished? Miss Olivier found a number of Louisiana women to share her enthusiasm in such an undertaking.

They filled cardboard boxes with the homemade articles, and, like the marchands en boîte of pioneer days who peddled their wares from door to door, these women volunteers traveled through Louisiana and several other states, consulting merchants, gift shop managers, and individuals. The palmetto hats and bags were left with department stores and shops to sell.

The results have been so satisfactory that the university has provided Miss Olivier with a larger traveling exhibit and a corps of assistants.

ACCEPT a FREE TRIAL of this new kind of

Skin Care

Test Balm Barr on your own skin—without cost! If free purse-size does not *thrill* you, return large bottle for full cash refund! Balm Barr contains costly *anhydrous lanolin*, nature's own skin care. Use it on hands, face, arms—*all of you*—for petal-softness. Ask for Balm Barr at better cosmetic counters.

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Peon Jacket

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$5

Inspired by old Mexico, a festive vestee-jacket to keep you cosy on chill mornings. Red, black, leaf green or gray all-wool felt, gaily trimmed with wool. Sizes 10 to 18.

Add 25c for postage. Booklet on request.

RENEE FIELD

46 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Eden Admits British Concern Over Soviet-Polish Situation

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Persistent questions in the Commons as to why Russia had not earlier aided the Polish patriot uprising inside Warsaw caused Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, to tell members "there is no matter which causes more concern to His Majesty's Government than these relations between our Polish and Russian allies."

Sir Alfred Knox, a Conservative, pressed the Foreign Secretary repeatedly on Russia's stand on Polish affairs.

"Is it not a fact," Sir Alfred asked, "that on July 30 the Soviet Government, by repeated broadcasts from Moscow, urged the underground army in Warsaw to rise to facilitate the passage of the Vistula by the Red Army and that up to Sept. 14, six weeks later, they did not give permission to our aircraft, after landing supplies in Warsaw, to land on Soviet territory and therefore rendered the position of the heroic Polish forces in Warsaw tragic?"

Mr. Eden gave an indefinite reply.

"But why did the Soviet Government refuse to give permission up to Sept. 14?" Sir Alfred persisted.

"What he is asking me is why one Allied government did not give facilities to another," Mr. Eden said. "That is a question that might well be discussed in the House and I would really rather give consideration to my reply."

[A Reuter dispatch said Mr. Eden quoted a statement from the Soviet Government to the effect that reports that Polish Underground fighters, who acted on orders from the Polish government in exile, had been arrested and exiled did not "give a true picture of events."

["The Russians state," Mr. Eden said, "that almost all armed detachments found in Poland when the Soviet armies advanced are now fighting beside the Russians and against the Germans."]

The Foreign Secretary, at the outset of the debate, said that "the Spanish Government are being left in no doubt" about British dissatisfaction over its failure to remove all Germans from Tangier. He said there were at least four German agents in the Tangier zone and even more at large in Spanish Morocco.

Dewey to Keep Hammering Upon Roosevelt 'Failures'

Continued from Page 1

peated and added to them at Tulsa yesterday afternoon, and that today, Governor Dewey emphasized it would be going too far to assume that anything the President might now do would deflect him from pressing home his attack still further.

The Governor's blunt position is: "My opponent asked for it." At his Tulsa press conference, Governor Dewey disclosed that he held the President personally responsible for the extent of the nation's lack of preparedness for war, irrespective of the voting record of the Republican Party. At Oklahoma City, he had said on the subject of unpreparedness: "Mr. Roosevelt's record is desperately bad. It is not one, on which any man should seek the confidence of the American people. That's why it's time for a change."

At his first subsequent press conference at Tulsa, the Republican candidate was asked by a correspondent of a New York newspaper:

"In connection with your statement that the present Administration failed to prepare the country for war, will you comment on the record of the Republican minority in Congress in voting against Selective Service, in voting to demobilize the Army in September, 1941, in voting against Lend-Lease and related matters?"

Governor Dewey's answer was: "My speech spoke for itself."

Then the correspondent reminded Governor Dewey that his speech didn't comment on the subject he had raised.

Governor Dewey's reply was: "I was talking about the responsibility of the Commander in Chief." It was at Tulsa and subsequently in his first rapid sequence of rear-platform talks at Claremore and Vinita, Okla., and Monett and Springfield, Mo., last night that the Governor renewed and added to his other charges against Mr. Roosevelt. The most significant were these:

"I want to bring to our Government an Administration which will not, from the day the next President takes his oath of office until the end of his term, ever use his office to divide one part of the American people from another. After Jan. 20, your President will never speak to one group for the purpose of inciting them to dislike, hatred, and distrust of another group of fellow Americans. After Jan. 20, your President will never seek to undermine the unity of this country for his political purposes either in war or in peacetime.

"I should like on Jan. 20 next, or as soon thereafter as the needs of war permit, to start in Washington, and in a large number of field offices in the 48 states, the biggest and best housecleaning anybody ever did. I should like to clean house on those political satellites which have fattened themselves on your pocketbook and mine. I should like to get rid of the wasters. I should like to get rid of that crew to whom my opponent is so indispensable—Harold Ickes and Madam Perkins and Harry Hopkins and down through to that elegant collection of loafers contributed to the Government by the Kelly machine in Chicago, your neighboring Pendergast machine in Kansas City, and those destroyers of civil liberty on the Federal pay roll from Jersey City.

Cleanup Outlined

"And then we would go through the Sidney Hillman crew of the Political Action Committee—and finally, or perhaps first of all, clean out those who hold office and whose political and philosophical affiliations are with the gentleman whom my opponent had to pardon so he could wage this campaign, Mr. Browder.

"And finally we shall restore in Washington on Jan. 20 a government which does never promise one thing and give you the opposite. We shall restore the Government of the United States in the position in the hearts and minds of its people so that they know its spoken word can be trusted and believed. We shall restore honesty in our Government—intellectually, morally, and every other way.

"We all know that for seven dreary years from 1933 to 1940, we had unprecedented government deficits, we had political propaganda, we had legislation, we had pomp and circumstance, but we never got jobs."

Dewey Rebroadcast Goes on Air Tonight

By the Associated Press

Republicans moved today to fill in a gap in presidential campaigning by arranging a re-broadcast tonight (Mutual) to 10 p. m., eastern war time of Governor Dewey's Oklahoma City speech. A counter attraction will be some Why-I'm-for-Roosevelt talks at 7 p. m. (Blue).

The latter, to be delivered by Author-Actor Howard Lindsay, Singer Ethel Barrymore Colt and others, is part of a program arranged to celebrated the 25th anniversary of the admission of women to the Democratic National Committee's Executive Board.

Republican National Chairman Brownell said that response was so great to the Dewey speech in which the Republican nominee called sharply for "integrity in the White House," that "we determined to re-broadcast it as a public service."

More Nazi Arrests

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 —BBC reported in a radiocast heard by NBC that the Gestapo had arrested Gen. Alexander Falkenhausen, former German military commander in Belgium; Col. Gen. Franz Halder, former Nazi Chief of Staff; Lieut. Gen. Sinsinger, military commandant of Vienna, and several ministers for complicity in the Hitler assassination plot.

The Ministers arrested included Franz Seldte, Prussian banker, and Paul Geisler, former Bavarian Prime Minister, the radiocast said.

Meanwhile a Moscow radiocast to the Reich reported to the Office of War Information, said that Maj. Gen. Volkheim, Commander of the German 50th Infantry Division, had committed suicide on the way to Hitler's headquarters to answer for the Red Army's virtual annihilation of his division.

Ice Cream for Nazis?

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY ON THE ADRIATIC, Sept. 24. Delayed. (AP)—Hitler has supplied most of his divisions with political officers who art trying to raise the slumping Nazi morale by advising troops in Italy that "the loss of France makes very little difference," and that they will soon be eating ice cream in south Italy.

Clipper Survivors Safe

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27 (AP)—Passengers of the Havana Clipper, which crashed during a storm Sept. 23 north of Puebla in the State of Vera Cruz, arrived in Mexico City last night, among them several who required hospital treatment. The crash killed a Mexican woman and injured 17 of the other 22 passengers aboard.

Dewey's Oct. 6 Talk Trails F. D. R. Oct. 5

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 27

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, will speak at Charleston, W. Va., on Oct. 6, in an address to be radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company system from 9 to 9:30 p. m., E. W. T., it was announced today at Republican National Committee headquarters here.

Governor Dewey, on a train en route to Albany from his western tour, smilingly told a news conference that he had been apprised of the fact that his opponent, President Roosevelt, will give a radio address on Oct. 5, implying that the Dewey speech would include answers to points raised by the Democratic nominee.

Foreign Policy Stand

EN ROUTE WITH DEWEY TO ALBANY, Sept. 27 (AP)—A nonpartisan, nonpolitical handling of future world relations was promised by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey last night as he headed homeward from his opening transcontinental bid for the Presidency.

The Republican nominee told tation crowds at Vinita, Okla., and Monett, Mo., that "we do not want any more wars—and we want to do everything in our power to see that our country does its share in co-operation with the other nations of the world."

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Besides being such a favorite fashion, walled lasts have the practical advantage of spacious toe room with a shorter look. Add to that ENNA JETTICK fit and walking ease, and you have shoes perfectly adapted to today's needs.

$6 to $6.50

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America's Smartest Walking Shoes

See them at your local dealer's or write direct to ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

DO YOU NEED JOB—HELP—HOME MOVER—FURNITURE REPAIR SERVICE? USE THE MONITOR CLASSIFIED

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DO YOU WANT TO BUY—SELL—RENT EXCHANGE OR SERVE? ADVERTISE IN THE MONITOR CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, Near Pinehurst, North Carolina—7-room furnished house, 10 corner lots; rent income $540 annually; selling price $3500. Address M. A. MacPARLAND, 10 Partridge St., Franklin, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PHILA., PA., Suburbs — Detached 6-room stone and frame house; insulated, excellent condition; near transportation; 1st floor, enclosed porch, living room, fireplace, dining room, kitchen and breakfast nook; 2nd floor, 3 bedrooms, tile bath with shower; attic; detached 1-car garage; h. w. heat, screens and storm windows throughout; large rear and side yard; price $8,200.00.

FOR SALE, North Easton, Mass.—9-rm. house oil heat, screened sun room, downstairs lavatory; garage; extra building lot; convenient to bus, train and school. 16 Barrows Street. Phone Easton 485-M.

FOR SALE—Five good house lots, near center of town, Sharon, Mass. For particulars write P. O. Box 4, Bernardston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED, single house to rent, six rooms or larger, in Newton, Lexington, Wellesley, Belmont, Lincoln, Weston or adjacent towns. Have 2 children who are not destructive. Please call Lasell 7215.

NEW HAVEN or BRIDGEPORT, CONN., or within 50-mile radius—Bakery and apartment to rent or buy in good business section. Write for information to Box X-72, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., Tudor City—Attractively furnished 1-room studio 12x19; serving pantry; river view; $75. Write Box G-24, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BOSTON—Furnished 1-room with alcove and kitchenette, sunny, pleasant; avail. Oct. 1. E. R. N., 488 Huntington Ave., Apt. 12-A.

WANTED—FURNISHED

2 TO 3 furnished housekeeping rooms by woman with 10-year-old son, preferably with garage space for car. Call DR. GARCKEN, Waltham 4322, or write VERA GARCKEN, 177 Boston Post Road, Weston, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y., 152-16 Roosevelt Ave.—Upper half 2-family house; heat and hot water furnished; near all transportation. FL. 3-7364.

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO business girls, recent college graduates, working in mid-town section of N. Y. C., wish to sublet a furnished apartment. Write X. G-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Couple from New York desire attractive furnished apartment W. Section; no children or pets. Call National 2740, Room 812.

3-ROOM furn.-unfurn. apt., under $80, for 2 girls. Boston or com. distance. Box M-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

WINCHESTER, MASS. — Owner wishes to share furnished house; oil heat, light, tel. included; rental $125; references required. Fessenden K. T. Sullivan, Realtor, Win. 0984-2770.

ROOMS TO LET

Hotel SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES Friendly Service BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager

Huntington
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $2.00 and up
Double, $3 and $3.50

307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., near beach and church; running water; $2.00 day; also private baths; good heat. Hotel Troy, 1810 Pacific.

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Weather an Important Factor In Plans for Gropius Home

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Almost any woman enjoys spending an afternoon exploring a new house. Spent with the wife of a world-famous architect in the home they carefully designed to fit their own family, such an afternoon marks a red-letter day indeed. We've just chalked one up on our calendar.

Not that Mrs. Walter Gropius' functionally-designed house perched on a pleasant knoll in Lincoln, Mass., is new in the sense that she and her husband and daughter have just moved in. Gone are the week ends when dozens of automobiles used to park at the far end of the pasture while their occupants scrutinized the somewhat startling new structure through field glasses.

New, however, in the sense that "modern" houses are still novel to the average homemaker, the Gropius home has the added interest of having been lived in long enough to prove itself. The house was in the process of construction when New England's 1938 hurricane hit the area. Even the builder, says Mrs. Gropius, held his breath to see whether the huge plate glass windows that form the entire south wall of the living room would withstand the wind that was blowing directly against them.

Our red-letter day was a perfect one on which to test the modern architect's contention that light coming through large windows has a less dazzling effect than light admitted through the smaller openings in ordinary homes. Although the sun burned brilliantly in a cloudless sky, we found the living room comfortably cool, and restful to the eyes. There was no trace of glare. Yet not even a glass curtain was drawn across the enormous south windows.

New Atmosphere

If you've never been in a modern house, you have no idea what such big windows do to a room. Come in and look out, they seem to say. And you do, irresistibly. In this case, at a small stretch of lawn bordered by flowers with a woods beyond.

The view entirely dominates the room, whose furnishings in turn are designed not to startle attention away from the panorama without. Off-white walls—in the brief space where there is a wall—and ceiling, plus taupe-colored divans and carpet, detract nothing from the view. Vivid bindings in the bookcase that lines the entire north wall lend warmth to an otherwise monotone room.

Our hostess herself introduced the chief splash of color with her smartly tailored slacks in a lovely goldenrod yellow topped by a sand-colored silk shirt caught at the throat with a cluster of dark-brown wooden leaves. Slim and blond with a sleek up-do, she fitted gracefully into her modern setting.

Two exterior features contribute toward keeping the living room cool despite the large areas of glass. One is a wooden overhang above the south windows at roof level. This prevents the direct rays of the sun from striking the glass in summer, yet is in such a position that during the winter, when the sun is lower, they penetrate beneath it and help heat the house, our hostess explained.

The second feature is a metal Venetian blind located outside the large west window. This deflects the rays before they reach the glass at all, thus eliminating the hot pocket of air that collects between a window and an ordinary inside shade.

In these modern houses which are designed to make the outdoors contribute to the beauty and comfort of the indoors, it is essential to understand the vagaries of climate in the particular locality where one intends to build. The Gropius family purposely lived in Lincoln for a year before starting to build. "And it's a good thing we did," Mrs. Gropius told us. She is still amazed at the sudden changes of temperature which are the rule in eastern Massachusetts. "It's much easier," she commented, "to build a satisfactory functional house in a place where the temperature, whether high or low, can be relied on to remain the same for long periods."

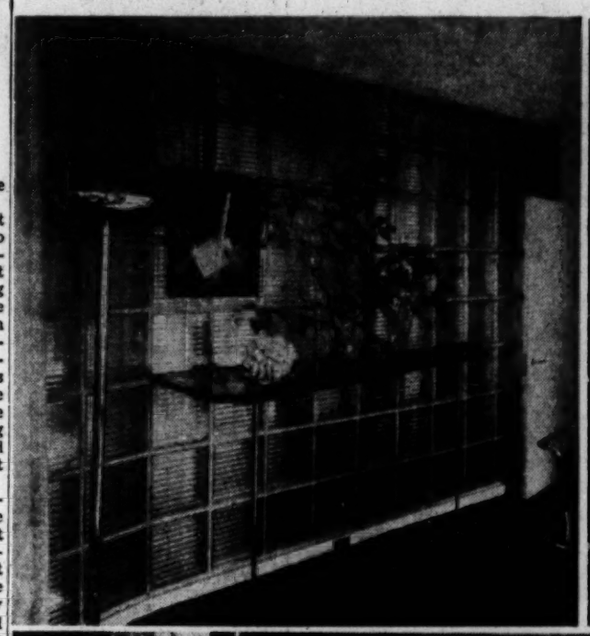
Dining-Room Spotlight

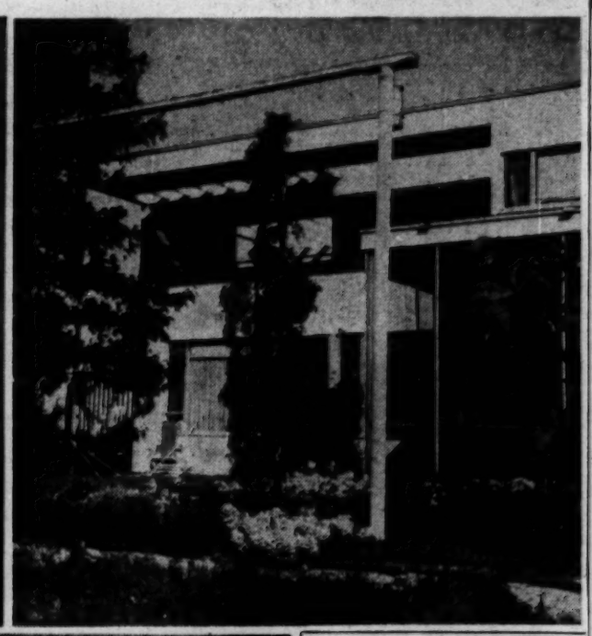
The dining-room gadget that intrigues her visitors most is a tiny spotlight in the ceiling designed to cast a soft light just over the table and not into the diners' eyes. It has a mask by which the beam of light may be adjusted to the size of the table. But even this, she said, is a poor second to candlelight or firelight when it comes to lending a sparkle to the eye and a glow to the complexion.

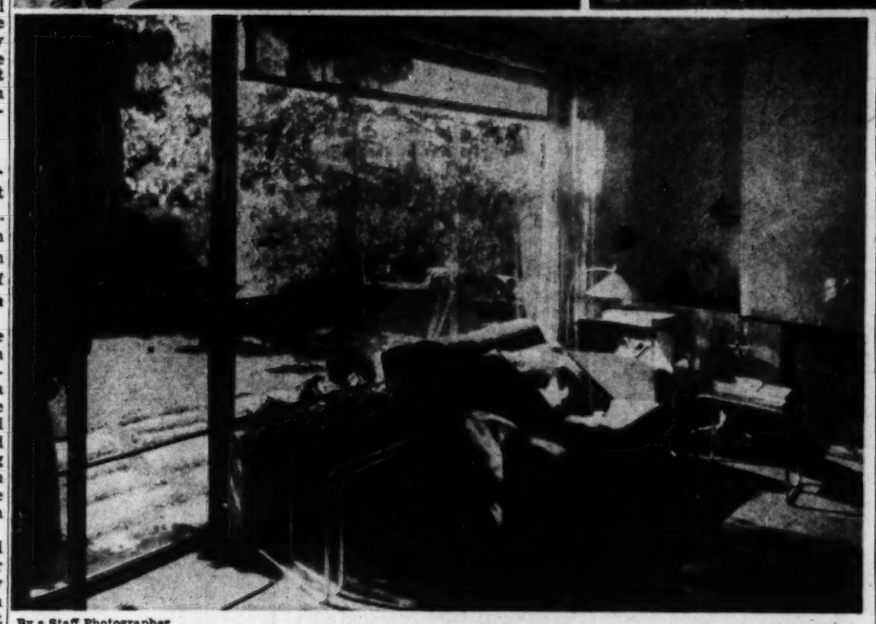
Small and compact, the house nevertheless seems large. This illusion is achieved downstairs by a glass-block wall set on a slant between the dining room and the study, the dining room being an ell to the living room. The slight slant toward the study makes the dining room and living room look more like one. The former may be entirely closed off, however, by drawing a curtain across the end that opens into the living room.

Upstairs the master bedroom has a transparent glass wall dividing it into sleeping and dressing sections, both of which are small in themselves but gain the appearance of size by looking like one.

Mrs. Gropius has found her house easy to take care of even during the past two years when she hasn't seen a sign of a maid. She believes the owners of functionally-designed houses are surviving maid shortage with much less effort than homemakers who must cope with the waste spaces, carved moldings, small window-panes with their endless corners, and excess woodwork to be found in most ordinary homes.







By a Staff Photographer

Walter Gropius House, Lincoln, Mass. Upper left: Glass wall between dining room and study as seen from dining room, which forms ell to living room. Door at right opens into hall. Upper right: South side of house, showing dining and living-room windows and wooden overhang above them; also screened porch (right), which protrudes at right angles to house in order to get all possible breeze and light. Lower: Looking out of living room's south window from dining room. When spotlighted at night, terrace outside looks like another room. This view dominates room.

Timely Tips On Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wear a short cape, either hip length, waist length, or cut just above the waistline to balance the full-above-the-waist figure. Shoulders of the new capes are padded and lines are cut straight and slender.

Match or contrast your new cape with your dress. Trim it with bands of fur, or line it entirely with fur if you need the extra warmth. A lining to match the dress or suit with which it is worn is always a favorite because it adds that touch that completes the costume. Or, wear it entirely unadorned except for stitching and self trim.

The cape which extends three-quarter length, or longer, gives a harmonious silhouette to the figure which presents the problem of a large hip line. This cape usually allows for an opening for the arms for convenience on chilly or windy days. Have a tuxedo closing, or fasten it at the neck and allow the front to hang free.

Matching hat and shoes give a taller line. When worn with a contrasting suit or dress, your outfit typifies the new "two-color costume" fashion. For instance, you will enjoy wearing your gray suit or dress with a black, navy, or dull fuchsia cape of soft basket-weave wool.

Colors Bid for New Importance As Styles Follow Victories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Just so the old familiar colors are just as muted or gay, whatever their new and exciting names. Yet we love their new names, and a dress of spicy Ginger will be just a little newer than its Brown counterpart.

At the moment spring woolen colors for 1945 reflect the times and carry the head-lifting names of Allied victories. As Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director of the Textile Color Card Association, says of them, "Color today has a new symbol—the symbol of Liberation—and, imbued with this new spirit of freedom, it is destined to become a greater source of inspiration than ever for the fashion arts."

Victory Names Appear

What lively pictures these new spring color names evoke—Normandy Rose, Brittany Violet, Roman Gold, Tunis Lime, Tuscan Lilac, Capri Turquoise, Sorrento Orange, and Algerian Green.

These are new woolen colors and as you ask for them and see them worn, you will be joining in repeated tribute to the brilliant Allied victories that have sent freedom again scudding across the Continent with its own revivifying touch. Arc de Triomphe Blue is another favorite.

Pastels Again Popular

Pastel woolens hint by their color names their close affinity for the pearly tints of the atmosphere, for in these we find Aura Blue, Sunlight Yellow, Mauve Sky, Daybreak Coral, Cloud Aqua, Sunnigreen, and Sundawn Pink—any one of which will sweep you off in imaginary clouds, and serve you flatteringly in important sportswear throughout the resort season and on into spring.

Saluting the men of the United States Army, Infantry Blue—a slightly grayed shade of light soldier blue—was launched by Mainbocher in his collection. This lovely shade, which will appear in late fall and early spring lines, is now being introduced by Celanese in their interesting fabric, "Jersanese."

Dash and Common Sense Merged by Mainbocher

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One touch of genius—and the whole costume sings!

What are these elusive flicks of the imagination, these light-fingered conceits that transform mere clothes into companions that take you by the hand, so to speak, and see that you reach your destinations in good shape and with a touch of élan to spare? Mainbocher of the French Couture—who has his roots in Midwest America, and his salon in New York—never seems to come to the end of these secrets. The more he uses, the more he finds he has. No detail escapes his vigilant eye.

Take pearls—a definite touch in this season's ensemble. The old strands you've been using won't do. Today's must be ungraduated, not too large—about the size of large peas—and worn in two strands that circle the base of the throat closely. The strands may be of different shades—as a silvery gray against one of darker smoked pearl—or both strands the same even shade. At the showing of Mainbocher's autumn collection, as many as four strands were piled upon each other, effectively.

Velvet With Pearls

He chose an ingenious way of giving them variety. A narrow piece of black velvet, or a stiffer black moiré ribbon was fastened about the throat between the strands of pearls and ended in a pert bow which appeared just beneath the chin.

Which brings us to bows. They are one of the touches this designer apparently enjoys. He sprinkles them throughout his collection like grace notes in a minuet. A flock of little bows wing their way across the transparent yoke of an afternoon dress, or perch sedately above four gold-embroidered medallions on a black crepe afternoon frock.

Fluttery little velvet bows dash about on his lace pinafores of point d'esprit net, which again appear in his collection.

No one does "attachables" to glamorize the black basic dinner dress with greater finesse than Mainbocher.

In a class all by itself is a short boxy jacket of brocade lined with mink. Glamour scarves, fur trimmed or embroidered, that are easily removed, are used to cover the back and shoulders when desirable, as are coats of embroidered wool, lamé, or fur-trimmed crepe.

A gold embroidered belt about 1½ inches wide, made with several loops which fall below the waist at one side, gives a dressy touch to a basic wool dress.

Restrained Elegance

Uneven hemlines with their poetic license are adroitly handled and suggested by a net apron which snares a flock of tiny black velvet bows in two sizes worn with a short black dinner frock.

Mainbocher stresses the neat, the trim, the simple in daytime clothes. "I want Mainbocher day and street clothes," he writes, "to have the air of going efficiently about their wearer's business. Confidence-inspiring, authority-lending daytime clothes for women who know they still have lots of work to do—The final test of any dress is, who is going to wear it, and where and why. So that's the reason you won't find any undue emphasis on elegance in the sense of richness here. I don't believe there is going to be any overnight change in life that could bring forth luxurious elegance as the general need of most peoples' lives. Life is going to be as it always is, only more so. From what I have observed, true elegance is a lifetime pursuit and not a fad of a season. It has to be lived to be understood. Therefore, I think to mean anything it should come gradually into fashion because living has become distinguished and not from suddenly overdressing the same old shapeless life."

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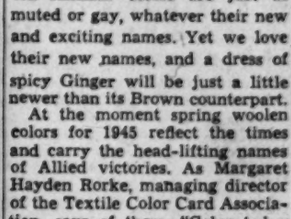

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Alaska Juneau	6	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	9	2¾	2¼	2¼	
Allegheny pf	6	29¼	29	29	+ ⅜
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Allen Indust ¾ag	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	150	149⅜	149⅜	— ⅜
Allied Mills 2e	16	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
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Allis Ch Mfg 4¼e	3	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
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Amal Leather	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ag Ch D 1.20e	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
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Am Cable & Rad	10	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Am Can 3	1	88½	88½	88½	— ½
Am Can pf 7	†130	178	177½	178	+ ½
Am Car & F 2½e	5	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½e	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	1	25¾	25½	25½	
Am Chicle 4e	160	122	121¾	122	+ ⅜
Am Crystal Sugar	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Distil	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	2	89	89	89	—1
Am & F P 2 pf	9	53¾	51½	53¾	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Ice	48	21⅜	21⅜	21½	
Am Locomo 3¼e	6	96	95	96	+1
Am Locom pf 7	1	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Am M&Met 3¼e	2	24	23½	23½	
Am Metal 3¼e	2	24	23½	23½	
Am News Co 1.80	150	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am P&L 56 pf	3	55¼	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
Am P&L 55 pf	4	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ⅛
Am R&StS .30e	25	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	5	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	
Am RM pf 4½ †	10	71	71	71	+ ¼
Am SafetyRaz ⅓e	3	17⅛	17	17½	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†130	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	16	39½	39	39	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7†	70	158	157½	157½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	11	25¾	25¼	25¼	
Am Stores 1	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	12	162¾	162½	162½	
Am Tobacco 3e	10	70½	68¼	68¼	—2½
Am Tob B 3a	4	72¾	70¾	70¾	—2
Am Tob pf 6	†710	150	148	148	—3½
Am Type Fdrs ⅓e	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½e	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Am W & W 1 pf 6	1	95½	95½	95½	+2
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½e	33	27¼	27	27⅛	
AnaconW&C½e †	70	31¾	31½	31½	
Ancher H-G .45e	1	25¼	25¼	25½	
AncherH-Gl pf5 †	10	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	9	6	4¾	5⅞	
Armour pr pf 6k	5	92	90⅞	92	+1⅛
Artloom Corp .30e	14	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	80	101	101	101	+ ½
Atch T&SF 4½e	15	65	64½	63½	
Atl Coast L 1½e	8	38¼	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
AtlG&Win pf2½e	3	64½	64	64	+4
Atl Refining 1e	8	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ⅓e	5	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
AtlasPowd2¼ae †	10	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .10e	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Bald Loco ct ¾ae	17	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
Balt & Ohio	73	8¾	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	22	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	4	11	10⅞	11	
Bas & A pf7½k †	10	62	62	62	
Barber Asph ⅓ae	2	24	23⅞	24	
Barnsdall Oil .60	11	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	6	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	34¾	33¾	34¾	+1
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	30	108¼	108¼	108½	+ ¼
Beech Airc 1g	8	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	2	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .90e	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods 1e	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½se	16	62¼	61⅞	62⅞	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	120	120	120	+ ¾
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .45e	3	10¼	10	10⅛	
Boeing Airplane 1e	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	30	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
Borden Co 1.20e	6	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	40	40	40	
Boston & Maine	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	16	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
Bridgeport Br 1	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	4	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	45½	45½	45½	— ¾
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	7	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	17	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Budd MfgS5pf5 †	1	67	67	67	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ¼e	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ⅓e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Burling Mills1.60	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	10	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
Butler Bros .45e	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	3	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼ag	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	40	81	81	81	
Cal & Hecla .60e	5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ae	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Can DryGAle ¾ae	10	31¼	31	31	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific ½¼e	62	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Carc C & O 5 †	10	112¾	112¼	112¾	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
Case,J I Co ¾ae	3	36½	36½	36½	
Case Jl pf 7	†190	145½	145¼	145½	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	50	49¾	50	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	1	35¾	35	35	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	160	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
Cent Foundry	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cent R R N J	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Violeta$1¼e	3	26½	26¼	26¼	
Cerro de Pas 2½ae	10	32¼	31¾	32	
Certain-teed Prod	108	7¼	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf †	850	114½	109¼	112	+3
Checker Cab	2	43	42¾	42¾	— ¾
Ches Corp Va .80	2	13¼	13½	13½	
Ches & Ohio 3	15	46⅛	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill ⅓pg	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 2e	13	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
Chi Grt West	21	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17½k	2	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	2	18¼	18¼	18½	— ⅛
Chi & No West	98	26¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
Chi & NW pf .15e	62	46¼	45	45½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Chickasha Cot 0 1	2	15½	15½	15½	
Chrysler Corp 2¼ae	6	92¼	92	92½	+ ½
Clark Equip 2½ae	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+1¾
Cleve Elec Ill 2.40	6	36½	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
Cluett Pea 1½e	20	114½	114½	114½	— ½
Clev E I pf 4½ †	20	114½	114½	114½	— ¼
ClimaxMoly$1.20e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3e	2	137	137	137	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3 †	30	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅜
Colgate-Pim ½ae	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	20	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
Col&South 1pf †	90	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
ColBr'cast$ 1.20e	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Colum G&E .10e	25	4½	4⅜	4½	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	85	85	85	
Colum Pict ½ae	1	18¾	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
Comi Credit 2	7	41½	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	2	45¼	45	45	— ¼
Comi Solvents .30e	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	7	27¾	27½	27¾	
Com'w'lth&Sou	43	1	⅛	1	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾k†	6	85¼	85⅛	85¾	+ ⅛
Cons Copper	4	4	3⅞	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	19	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	108	108	108	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	6	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	17	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vulcan 2	27	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
Cons Val pf 1¼	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	15¼	15½	15¼	
Consol Coal pf2½	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+1⅜
ConsumP pf4½% †	150	109¼	109	109	— ¼
Container Corp ¾ae	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Cont. Bak ⅓e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cont. Can ¾ae	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Cont. Dia Fib .40e	1	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Cont. Ins 1.60a	6	46¾	46	46	— ½
Cont. Motors .45e	21	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
Cont. Oil Del .90e	4	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	†250	42½	42	42	— ¾
Corn Exch 2.40	30	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
Corn Prod 2.60	2	58½	58⅜	58½	
Cornell-D-E .60e	3	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
Coty Inc .15e	2	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
Coty Internn	†	1	3	4	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	4	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 30	109¾	108¼	109¾	+ ¼

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 601,952
1944 volume to date 193,891,962
1943 volume to date 224,780,322

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	54.3	Prev. day	54.5
Month ago	54.9	Year ago	50.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Crosley Corp ⅜ae	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	2	47½	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Crucible Steel 3g	2	34¼	34	34	
Cuba R R pf †	50	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	1	24¼	24¼	24½	
Curtis Publishing	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	20	128	127	127	—2½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Curtis-Wr A 1¼se	5	17¾	17½	17⅝	
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Davison Chem 1e	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	2	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	7	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	
Detroit Edi 1.20	5	20¾	20½	20½	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	180	38¾	38¼	38½	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	13	15¼	15⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
Dosh D Cas 1¼se	7	40	39¾	40	— ⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	6	23¼	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	7	65	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
Dow Chem pf 4	1	111½	111½	111½	— ½
Dunhill Int	64	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	+1⅛
du Pont pf 4½	1	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	— ⅜
Du Pont de N 3½ae	1	152½	152½	152½	+ ⅜
Eastern Air L	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	167	166	166	—1½
Eaton Mfg 3	2	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite1½e	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Elec Beat 1e	7	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Eli&Mus Ind .08e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
El Power & Lt	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	86½	86¼	86½	+1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	93	92	93	+2
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	157⅛	153⅛	153⅛	
EmersonElMfg.55e	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	2	101	101	101	
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	180	101	101	101	—1
EPS$5½pf5½ †	50	101	101	101	— ⅛
Erie R R ½se	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ½se	7	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
EurekaVCleaner½g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
EvansProducts ⅜e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
Exchange Buf .35e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	12	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Fed Mogul .85e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	2	9	9	9	
Federat D Strs1½	5	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	80	101½	101	101½	+ ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	48¾	48	48	— ⅛
FirestoneT&R1½e	1	49	49	49	— ⅛
First Nat Strs2½a	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Flintkote .45e	7	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Foster Wheel ½ae	2	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	20	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	32	32	32	
Fruehauf7pf4½ †	10	113¼	113¼	113½	
Gabriel Co ¼ae	20	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	7	4¾	4½	4	— ⅜
Gardner Denver 1	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	7	7	7	
Gaylord Cont ⅓se	1	21	21	21	
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	5	51¼	50	50	—1
Gen Baking .45e	5	8¾	8½	8½	
Gen Baking pf8 †	50	155½	155½	155½	
Gen Bronze 30e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Cable	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar 1	6	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 30	151½	151	151½	+ 1½
Gen Elec 1.40	31	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	3	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
Gen Gas & El A	21	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gen Mills 4	1	109	109	109	+1⅜
Gen Motors 2½se	19	62¼	62	62¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	2	130¾	130	130⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Out Adv ⅓e	3	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	5	4¾	5	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	5	25	24¾	25	
Gen Real & Util	2	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	11	88¾	86	87¾	+1½
Gen Stl Cast pf 6k	1160	88¾	86	88	
Gen Time Inst ¾se	3	28⅛	28	28	
Gen Tire&Rub ½se	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½ †	20	105½	105½	105½	
Gillette Saf R .80	3	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	2	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Glidden cupf 2¼	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	30	109¾	109¾	109¾	
Goodrich BF 1½se	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103	103	103	+ ½
Goodyear T&R1½e	4	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
Gotham Hosiery ½g	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	83	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Granby Con M 15e	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Granite C S .175e	4	13¾	13½	13½	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	9	38	37¾	38	—
Gt West Sug 1.80e	6	26¾	26	26½	—
Greyhound Corp 1	3	21½	21⅜	21½	
Greyhound pf .55	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Grum Airc En 1e	53	20¾	19⅝	20⅜	+ ½
Guantan Sugar	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	10	163	164	163	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	13	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½se	5	54	53¾	53¾	
Gulf Oil 1a	11	43¼	43	43	— ⅛
Hack W pfA13¼ †	30	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Hall WF Print 1	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Hamil Watch .30e	10	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Hanna 4¼ pf	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ¾
Harb-Walker 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Hayes Indust ⅓se	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Hayes Mfg	107	7⅞	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
HazelAtlas$15 †	20	106	105⅝	106	+ ⅛
Heroules Motor 1	5	22¼	22	22	
Holly Sugar 1	9	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
Homestake Min	2	44	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
Houd-Hers B ⅜ae	2	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
Houston Oil	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
Howe Sound 1½e	6	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
Hudson & Man	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Hus Bay M&S h2	3	27	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Hudson Motor .30e	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Ingalls Iron 1.60	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Illinois Central	8	16½	16½	16½	
Ill Central1LL 4 †	80	60½	60½	60½	— ¼
IndpisPw&Lt 1.20	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Inger-Rand 4½se	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
InspiratCopper ¾ae	24	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Interch Cp pf 6 †	10	111¼	111¼	111½	
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	8	9¼	9	9	
Int BusMachines 3	3	181	181	181	+1
Int Harvester 2.60	12	80	79½	79½	
Int Harvester pf7†	180	174½	174	174½	+ ½
IntMinerals&C½e	8	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
Int Mining	1	5	5	5	
Int Nick Can 1.60	12	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can pf7†	130	135½	135½	135½	+1
Int Paper	28	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
Int Paper pf 5	4	84¼	84	84¼	+ ¼
Int Ry Cm Am	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Int RyCAprf1¼k†	140	80	78¾	78¾	—2
Int Tel & Tel	9	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Int Tel&Tel for ct	5	18	18	18	— ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Jervis WB .90e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Jewel Tea 1	1	35½	35½	35½	
Johnson&John .20	11	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Johns Manv 1½e	1	98½	98¼	98½	— ⅛
Jones&LSt pf A 5	1	69½	69½	69½	— ¼
Jones & L Stl 2	9	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Kalam St&F .80	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Kan City South	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf1e	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
KaufmannDpt .55e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Kayser J .80e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Kelsey-H WhA1½	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Kelsey-HWB 1½se	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Kennecott C 1½se	112	34	33¾	33⅞	+ ¼
Kinney$5pf4½k †	20	69½	69½	69½	— ½

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Kinney G R Co	1	6	6	6	
Kress S H 1.60	3	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) 1	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	2	35⅞	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
Laclede Gas	†130	10	10	10	
Laclede Gas pf	†150	86	84½	84½	+1½
Lambert Co .1½g	5	29	28½	29	
Lane Bryant 1a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Lehigh C&N ⅓se	17	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C ⅓ae	4	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	1	¼	¼	¼	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Lehigh Val RR	6	5¼	5	5	
LehmanCorp1.20a	1	20½	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	42	42	42	
Lerner Stores 2½	3	52¾	52½	52½	— ⅛
Lib-O-Glass ¾ae	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
LibbyMcN&L ⅓se	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Liggett&My B 3a	3	80¼	79⅞	80¼	+ ⅛
LimaLocomo 1½se	12	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Jeffers Says ICC Is Target Of Rail Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Declaring that the anti-trust action of the Department of Justice against the nation's railroads is due to politics, William R. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad and formerly United States Rubber Conservation Director, told the American Bankers Association in annual convention here that the real target of the suit against the roads was the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Jeffers urged the liberation of banking practices to aid small business in the postwar period, criticized the tendency of the present Supreme Court to upset "opinions and rules long considered the settled law of the land," and sharply assailed as un-American Sidney Hillman's C. I. O.-Political Action Committee.

Denouncing the advance publicity given to the suit against the western railroads, by Attorney Francis Biddle and Wendell Berge, Mr. Jeffers said that these men "have secured the bulk of their railroad knowledge by riding in Pullman drawing rooms paid for by the taxpayers."

"The suit was brought in the West," Mr. Jeffers said, "in Lincoln, Neb., the home town of Wenwell Berge, assistant attorney general in charge of the anti-trust division, probably to give him a chance to visit the home folks. The South has been pretty noisy in its advocacy of adjustment of railroad rates. The West has been quite content except for sporadic outbursts.

But a campaign is on. Political fences in the West have to be rebuilt. Political fences in the South are thought to be in better state of repair. So the suit was brought in the West. Editorial writers throughout the country have pointedly called the turn. It is politics."

The truth about the alleged violation, Mr. Jeffers said, is that with the depression temporarily bridged and with unprecedented war demands changing everything, the ICC ruling-agreement no longer applied and was terminated.

A. L. M. Wiggins, president of the Association, said that when the nation "is back on the track of peacetime economy, the people will exect and demand that government policies and programs be directed to the end of servicing and paying the debt instead of enlarging it."

Coal Concern Calls $24,158,000 Bonds

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP)—The board of directors of the Glen Alden Coal Company, one of the nation's largest anthracite producers, announced it will call for retirement, as of Dec. 1, 1944, $24,158,000 of its first mortgage 4 per cent bond, representing all such bonds outstanding.

The announcement, viewed in financial circles as one of the most important decisions affecting the company's finances in years, was confined to a brief statement following a board meeting Saturday.

The statement said the retirement will be effected partly through funds derived from the sale of 10-year serial bank notes.

Named Chairman of Two Roads

NEW YORK (AP)—Frederick B. Adams has been elected chairman of the boards of the Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville Railroads, succeeding the late Lyman Delano. Mr. Adams has been a member of both boards for many years and has served on their executive committees at various times.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 222

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1944.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, September 26, 1944.

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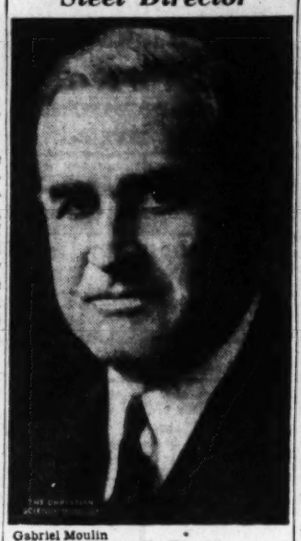

Gabriel Moulin

James B. Black

President of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. elected a director of the United States Steel Corporation, succeeding the late William J. Filbert. Mr. Black is the first Pacific Coast director of the company.

Says Manpower Curbs to End On V-E Day

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—With the defeat of Germany 4,000,000 workers will be released from their present jobs, the munitions program will be cut back 40 per cent and manpower controls as a national requirement will not be necessary, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission said today.

Mr. McNutt's statement on manpower was read before an industrial relations conference of the American Management Association by Lawrence Appley, vice-president of Vick Chemical Co. and former Deputy Manpower Commissioner. In the address he had prepared but was unable to deliver, Mr. McNutt said:

"The forthright decision of government to strip away Government controls on V-E Day is a decision that in effect declares: You, American management, will now pilot the American people back into civilian production."

Calling for "more manpower for the must plants," Mr. McNutt said 68,000 new employees are needed for explosive and loading plants, 50,000 for ship production and ship repairs, 4,500 for airborne radar production and 8,700 to make cotton duck.

"The duration of the battle for Germany will be shortened if these manpower shortages are met," he asserted.

To help meet the need for 18,000 additional workers in shellforging and machine shops, the Army and the WMC have selected six pilot plants to explore possible employment of nationals from Costa Rica and the Barbados, Mr. McNutt saaid.

Insurance Agents Get Pay Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board has directed that the average earnings of approximately 8,500 industrial insurance agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company be increased by an average of $2.85 per week.

The board also approved a request of the company that it be permitted to extend the increase to approximately 5,000 other industrial insurance agents.

In the interest of uniformity, the increase will be extended to agents in Rhode Island and Missouri, represented by the United Office and professional Workers; in Maryland, represented by the Industrial and Ordinary Insurance Agents Council, A. F. of L., and in Minnesota and Wisconsin, represented by the International Union of Life Insurance Agents, Independent.

The board's order upheld a decision of the second regional board at New York which granted increases to 1,931 agents of the company in metropolitan New York City in settling a dispute between the company and the industrial life insurance agents local of the United Office and Professional Workers, C. I. O.

The order applied the same increase to a dispute between the company and the union involving 1,200 agents in New Jersey, 1,800 in Pennsylvania, 600 in Michigan, 1,000 in Massachusetts, 400 in Connecticut, and 1,600 in Illinois.

Booklet for New Investor

Designed for the information and enlightenment of the new investor, the Hornblower & Weeks booklet "Security Transactions" was last week offered to the public. Intended to acquaint and assist those unfamiliar with market operations and the functions of a security house, the booklet devotes five chapters to the routine of opening and operating an account.

U. S. Industrial System Seen Able to Meet Postwar Challenge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—American industry and business management, now at its zenith of public favor as a result of the war production job it has achieved, faces one of its greatest trials in its public relations approach to reconversion and postwar production, according to Paul Garrett, vice-president of General Motors Corporation.

Speaking before the National Association of Public Relations Counsel, Inc. at a dinner last night where he and Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States were honored for their work in the field of public relations, Mr. Garrett warned that industry must be prepared to answer many questions the public may find it difficult to understand.

One way management can help itself, he declared, is for it to let the nation know the part it intends to play in peace, just as it has let the public know what industry has meant to the war effort.

Can Meet Challenge

Mr. Johnston declared that the United States can meet the challenge of any other economic or political system, demonstrative that "capitalism will work and can work."

He warned though that if capitalism is to survive, the United States should not try to obstruct postwar changes but should direct them "for the benefit of the masses."

Mr. Johnston appealed for confidence in the future of this country, which, he asserted, is being "rediscovered" all over the world. He said that on his return by plane from Russia, he rode with several wounded American soldiers from various European fighting fronts, who, without exception were "enormously thankful" to be getting back to the United States after experiencing European systems and ways of life.

The same "rediscovery" of America, he declared, has been experienced by many in this country who previously have been pessimistic.

"I must confess," Mr. Johnston asserted, "that while I have always been a booster for America I also have rediscovered America." We have many problems ahead of us, but none of them insoluble. He enumerated them as follows:

1. Disposal of government-owned plants.
2. Re-employment of workers in defense industries after cutbacks.
3. Jobs for our returning veterans.
4. A huge national debt.

Difficult Problems

"These are bad problems," Mr. Johnston said, "but there is not a person who would change the setup here for the problems of other countries." England, he said, has a larger per capita national debt than we have, a great dependence on foreign trade, and now is in the position of being a debtor nation. Would we change with Russia? he asked. "In Russia," he said, "one man out of every four has been killed or permanently injured, and vast areas of that nation have been destroyed."

He urged that the nation meet its problems at home with the same courage and fortitude of the men in the armed forces overseas, adding that "we must keep our system dynamic and fluid, molding the changes which may arise to our best advantage, instead of fighting them. We have nothing to fear."

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Idustrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34	36
American Manufacturing	80¾	83¾
American Manufac 5 pf	96¾	..
American Optical Co	30¾	32¾
American Wringer Co	9⅞	10⅝
†Amoskeag Company	43	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	81	..
Appleton Company	34½	37½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅝
Arlington Mills	82½	85¾
Art Metal Construction	24¾	26½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¾	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19½	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	..
Bendex Home Appliance	8¾	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18¾	20½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	7¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	22¾	24½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36	38½
Brown Co	1.90	2.20
Brown Co pf	34	36½
Brown Durrell	5¾	6¾
Campbell A & Co Inc	8¾	9¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¼	37
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅜	18¼
Colonial Stores	23½	25½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	6¾	8¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¾	31¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¾	30¼
Draper Corporation	74¾	78¾
Durez Plastic Chemical	24⅝	26⅝
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	19¼	20¾
Eastern Corporation pf	20¾	22¾
Exolon Co	9½	10½
Family Finance Inc	12⅝	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	45⅝	48⅝
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	18¾	20¼
General Machinery	32¼	34½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	61½	64½
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	10½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	92½	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	35	37
Grenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17	..
Harrington & Richardson	15⅝	17⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co	7½	8¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	27¼	29¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	30¼	32¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅛	17
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	31¾
International Detrola	14	15¾
Kendall Company	19¾	21¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	21¾	23¼
Landers Frary & Clark	40¼	42¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7¼	8
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	113½	118½
Marathon Paper Mills	27¾	29¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63¾	67
Merck & Co	37¾	40½
Merrimack Manufacturing	45	48¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¼	10½
Nashawena Mills	19½	21
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31	34
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	80½	84½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27¾	30½
Ntional Shirt Shops	15⅝	17
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	66¼	70¼
New England Lime	4⅞	6⅝
Nicholson File Company	45¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	33½	36½
Ohio Finance	10½	11¾
Parker Appliance	13¼	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	118	123
Quincy Market Cold Stor & W	70½	70½
Quincy Market CS&W 5pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3	3½
Richardson & Co	50¾	53½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	35¾	38
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	35¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	..
Sanford Mills	43	45½
Submarine Signal Co	34¾	37½
Tampax Inc	5¾	6¾
Time Incorporated	63¼	65¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4½
United Elastic Corp	17	18½
U S Envelope Company	78	79½
U S Envelope Company 7pf	125	130
Waltham Watch Co 6pf	95½	99
Warner & Swasey Co	9¾	10¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29¼	31½
Warren Bros Class B	44	47
Warren Bros Class C	19½	20¾
West Point Manufacturing	44¾	47¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12¾

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48	50¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	40	42
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Company	11¼	12½
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	18⅞
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	14½	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	82	85
American Reserve	15½	17
American Surety (2½)	84½	89
Baltimore-American (.30a)	6¼	7½
Bankers & Shippers (4)	78½	83½
Boston (16a)	690	810
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	22⅝
City of N Y (½e)	17⅝	19⅞
Connecticut General Life (1a)	53	55
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41¼
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (3a)	54	62
Fireman Fund (SF) (2)	89½	93½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	13⅜
Franklin Fire (1)	23⅜	25⅜
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & MDarine (⅛e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (6)	7¾	8¾
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	28⅜	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	98⅜	100½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	26¾	28½
Homestead (⅛)	13⅜	14⅝
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	84½	88½
Jersey Insurance (N) (1.80)	37	40
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅜	8½
Maryland Casualty	6½	7½
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	87¼	92¾
Merchants & Mfrs of NY (.40)	4⅜	6
Merchants Fire Association (1½)	43¼	45¼
National Fire (2)	84½	87½
National Liberty (.30a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	160	170
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	24½	26½
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	29¾
New Hampshire (1½)	43¾	45¼
New York Fire (.80)	13¼	14¾
North River (1)	21½	23¾
Northeast Insurance	6½	6¾
Northern (3a)	83½	88
Pacific Fire (5)	94½	99½
aPcific Indemnity (2a)	47	49¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	47	49½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	80	85
Providence-Washington (1a)	13½	14⅝
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.075e)	4½	6¾
RepublicInsuranceCoTex(1.30)	27¼	29¼
Revere (P) nInsurance (1.20)	12¼	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine	68¼	71¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	33½	35⅝
Springfield (4⅛a)	120½	126
Standard Accident	59¾	63½
Travelers (16)	802	818
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	37	39
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	30½	32¾

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.95	4.33
Amerex Holding	28.325	30.25
American Business Shares	3.74	4.01
Axe Houghton Fund	14.70	15.81
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.96	106.21
Boston Fund	17.98	19.33
Broad Street Investing	29.76	32.17
Bullock Fund	15.74	17.35
Canadian Investment Fund	2.33	2.85
Century Shares Trust	28.44	30.59
Chemical Fund	9.89	10.70
Christiana Securities Co	2450.00	2550.00
Commodity Corp	8.76	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.25	46.25
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.01	23.54
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.50	14.50
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.00	41.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	23.09	25.30
Fund Investors Inc	23.09	25.30
General Capital	34.50	37.10
General Investors Trust	3.59	8.02
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.27	6.90
Low Priced Shares	5.90	6.49
Railroad Shares	3.48	3.84
Railroad Group Shares	4.40	4.85
Steel Shares	4.34	4.78
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.85	24.25
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.88	.98
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.01	1.12

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	29.67		S-1	.....	26.82
B-2	32.14		S-2	.....	14.43
B-3	19.82		S-3	.....	11.41
B-4	10.16		S-4	.....	5.36
K-1	19.00		K-2	.....	23.66

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 98.10 ..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 41.60 ..
Manhattan Bond Trust 9.07 9.97
Mass Invest Tr 22.02 23.68
Maryland Fund 4.60 5.20
Mass Inv 2nd Fd 10.88 10.70
Mutual Invest 11.30 12.35
Nation Wide Voting 1.33 1.46
New England Fund 13.01 14.02
New York Stocks
Automobile 6.85 7.54
Railroad 5.33 5.87
Railroad Equi 7.76 8.54
Steel 6.12 6.74
Old Colony Tr Assoc 22.00 24.00
Plymouth Fund Inc .52 .57
Putnam Fund 14.19 15.36
Quarterly Income Shares 6.675 7.275
Railway & Light Sec 15.00 16.35
Railway & Light Sec pf 108.50 ..
Repub Invest Fund 3.42 3.76
Scudder Stevens & Clark 93.10 94.98
State Street Invest 43.00 46.00
Trusteed Industry Shrs 7.18 7.86
Wellington Fund 16.93 18.60

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod sec mod	2.78	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.86	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Alversified Tr D	5.76	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.93	5.39
Nation Wide Sec	2.83	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	35.785	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.73	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.41	..
Super of Am Tr A A	2.43	..
U S Elec Lt&Pow "A"	17.05	..
U S Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.83	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.125	3.50
First Boston Corp	33.50	35.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. 1Bid 3 per cent less if not held 1 year.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	23⅛	25⅛
Bank of New York (14)	442	442
Bankers Trust (1.40)	52¾	55
Brooklyn Trust (4)	107	112
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	100¾	104½
Chase National (1.40)	38⅞	40⅛
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	49½	51¾
Commercial (1.60)	49½	49½
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	21¼	22¾
Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (2.40)	50¼	52¾
Empire Trust (2)	77½	81½
First National New York (80)	1685	1705
Guaranty Trust (12)	317	328
Irving Trust (.60)	15	16
Kings County (80)	1595	1645
Lawyers Trust (1)	38½	41½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	50¾	52½
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	51¼	53½
National City (1)	37⅝	39⅝
New York Trust (2½)	94¾	98¾
Public (1½)	44¼	46¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	10¼	10½
United States (80a)	1415	1480

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	50½	53
Merchants National (12)	327	333
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	31½	34½
National Shawmut (1)	28	30¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	300	..
Second National (4)	127	134
†State Street Trust (8)	275	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	18
Webster & Atlas (2)	87½	91½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Investment Director

George E. Abbot

Elected a director of Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc. Mr. Abbot, who has been active in the investment banking business in Boston since 1923, has since 1941 been a vice-president of the company. He is also president of the Bond Club of Boston. Nathan D. McClure, vice-president of the company in charge of its Chicago office, and Frederick M. Thayer, vice-president in charge of its Philadelphia office, have also been elected directors.

White Sees Greatest Postwar Travel Urge In American History

CLEVELAND, (AP)—R. B. White, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, today predicted "the greatest travel urge in American history after the war."

In a speech prepared for delivery at a meeting of the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board, Mr. White declared American railroads "as a whole are better prepared to face the future than they have been for many years."

The financial position of the roads is improved and many have reduced their debt and fixed charges during the war, the B. & O. chief declared, adding:

"The physical structure has withstood the war traffic load unusually well and once the load is lifted both rail service and efficiency will steadily improve."

The "travel urge," a result of "the enforced travel of the ten million men and women in our Armed Forces . . . not to mention the traveling of their relatives and friends, promises a volume of traffic that the railroads will be in particularly favorable position to handle and, in my opinion, they will continue to handle the bulk of it," Mr. White declared.

The prospect of "keen competition" with the development of the airplane industry, merchant marine and the construction of new and better highways and miles of pipelines "may be a blessing in disguise," the railroad head said.

"It has had an important part in putting the railroads on the alert," he explained, "and this alertness to postwar trends and prospects will doubtless prove a most valuable asset."

Payment by Brazil to UNRRA Sets Pattern for Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 27—Brazil will make an immediate contribution of $30,000,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, its delegate, C. de Freitas-Valle, announced at the closing plenary session of the UNRRA Council here today.

The Brazilian contribution is considered important for the example it will set for other Latin-American nations, several of which have been slow to make their donations to the $2,000,000,000 fund.

The 10-day Council meeting ended yesterday afternoon on a note of hope, though Director General Herbert H. Lehman warned that the speed with which UNRRA can begin operations in Italy and the Balkans will depend on the "degree of co-operation we get from the military, the Allied Supply Council, and the Combined Supply Boards."

L. B. Pearson, Council Chairman, declared that "indifference, doubts, suspicions and prejudices" are the "booby traps that may block UNRRA's advances."

Mr. Lehman announced that the next Council meeting, six months hence, will probably be held abroad in one of the liberated countries.

Limited aid to Italy of $50,000,000 was voted unanimously, with representatives of Ethiopia, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece, all of which have suffered at the hands of the Italians, concurring.

Rudolph Bicanic, the Yugoslav delegate, however, rose at the final session to say:

"My country cannot consider Italy a co-belligerent. Aid to Italy must not prejudice Yugoslavia's intentions to demand reparations."

When the Council voted to grant aid to Greeks in the Dodecanese Islands, which have been under Italian rule, Mr. Bicanic said his country would like the action to be considered a precedent for the Yugoslav residents of the territory just west of the Italian-Yugoslav border in Italy.

The UNRRA help for Italy will be limited to aid for infants and nursing mothers, medical care and assistance to Italians who wish to return to their pre-war homes.

Greeks Protest

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—A Greek Government spokesman said today his people would resent the newly announced UNRRA plan for increased aid to Italy while Greece, the victim of Italian aggression, still was suffering deeply.

He asserted that Greeks feel their country had suffered most of all among the European Allies and had the right to claim the greatest aid from the United Nations.

Nation Pays Honor to Merchant Marine

By Baldwin Garfetson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—At the invitation of the War Shipping Administration the steamship owners and operators of the United States took a bow in the national spotlight today for successfully maintaining the life lines of a nation waging a global war.

The occasion—Victory Fleet Day—was marked here by the presentation of the new WSA service pennant to the American Merchant Marine Institute, which accepted it for 107 American shipping companies, 85 of them here, and a parade of trainees of the United States Merchant Marine.

It was also marked by a review of the three-year record of a fleet that now numbers more than 3,400 vessels, from tankers to Liberty Ships, and a prediction by Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, WSA head, the new merchant marine has come to stay.

This victory day fleet—a $5,000,000,000 Government investment, incidentally—accents the fact that when peace comes the shipping companies will be supremely well-equipped to do their part in this country's "greatly expanded postwar foreign trade," in Admiral Land's opinion.

Mahan's Words Come True

Then for the first time in two generations, he says, the United States will bear witness to the truth of Admiral Alfred T. Mahan's axiom, "a nation's seaborne trade is the lifeblood of its power, the assurer of its credit, the purveyor of its comfort."

The WSA holds that the nucleus of experienced management and seagoing personnel operating the privately owned American flag lines before the war is by and large responsible, for example, for moving 62,000,000 long tons of cargo out of the United States in 1943 without one shipping failure.

It hopes, a spokesman said, that Victory Fleet Day will bring home to Americans the significant fact that our enormous overseas merchant marine is being operated not by the WSA—which has only strategic control for the duration—but by private steamship companies. Some results:

Commercial considerations, in the ordinary sense of the term, have been forgotten, and merchant shipping has become a branch of the armed services, though retaining its civilian status. Personnel losses are still proportionately higher than those in the armed services.

Fleet Met the Strain

Since the submarine danger was almost eliminated this year, an immense flow of goods started to Europe and the Mediterranean placed a terrific strain on existing port facilities. But the arrangements have been so effective, that in recent months ships have been leaving port on an average of one every half-hour.

As D-Day approached, bringing enormous shipping requirements for invasion, ship operators took the lead in a concerted effort to reduce turnabout time—the days and sometimes weeks needed for a ship to unload, load and undergo repairs.

WSA officials, stevedoring organizations, the repair yards and the operators decided to meet incoming steamships at sea, inventory their repair needs, and route them to alerted repair yards where repairs were made in hours instead of days.

Cargo schedules were tightened all the way through railroad yards, warehouses and back to factories. Ship personnel cut their shore leave, and stevedoring organizations stepped up their loading, and 3,700 ship days a month—the equivalent of 123 ships—were added to the Atlantic run.

Thus in the WSA's opinion this winning the battle of supply points up the conclusion that experienced, capable management has operated, manned, provisioned and fueled our vessels and supervised the loading and discharge of our cargoes, meeting the challenge of war as it will of peace.

Added Note of Confidence

The same note of confidence in the future of the merchant marine was struck by Basil Harris, President of the United States Line, who said here yesterday that the war record of the shipping companies demonstrated that they could operate an expanded American Merchant Marine.

He urged the maintenance of the wartime fleet because, in his opinion, a full-scale merchant marine on the seas—a fleet built in American yards by American workers and manned by American seamen—means thousands of jobs for Americans after the war.

Victory Fleet Day marks the third birthday of this country's first Liberty Ship, the Patrick Henry, which was launched in Baltimore on Sept. 27, 1941, and is today the flagship of a Liberty Fleet that totals more than 2,300 ships.

The log of the Patrick Henry includes Pearl Harbor, Aden, Arabia, Mombasa, Durban, Natal, the Red Sea, ports in the United Kingdom, and Casablanca. Her baptism of fire occurred while on a convoy to Murmansk.

Praise by President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the men and management of the American Merchant Marine have written one of the war's "most brilliant" chapters.

In a letter to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, on the occasion of Victory Fleet Day, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"They have delivered the goods when and where needed in every theater of operations and across every ocean in the biggest, the most difficult and dangerous transportation job ever undertaken.

"As time goes on, there will be greater public understanding of our merchant fleet's record during this war. That, I hope, will give it the kind of support, especially from shippers and passengers, that will insure the strength and vigor it will need to meet our defense and foreign trade requirements in the years to come."

Ship Lines Resume

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration has launched a program of "freezing" ships in various services, especially to the east and west coast of South America, as a step toward reconversion of the American Merchant Marine to commercial operations after the war, Capt. Granville Conway, Deputy Administrator, has disclosed.

Heretofore, a ship might be sent to one part of the world and then, on its next journey, might be dispatched by WSA to an entirely different destination.

Testifying before a Shipping and Foreign Trade Subcommittee of the House Postwar Committee, Captain Conway explained that under the new system, shipping companies acting as agents of the WSA are able to accept commercial cargoes for definite sailings. This will enable them to plan in advance.

After the collapse of Germany, Captain Conway said, it was hoped the system of freezing ships in specific services could be expanded.

Named WPB Executive Officer

WASHINGTON (AP) — With the appointment of John D. Small as "executive officer" Acting Chairman John A. Krug announced that he had "completed the topside organization of the War Production Board." Mr. Small, formerly western manager of the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co. of Philadelphia, has been serving in the Navy with the rank of captain as material and production control officer.

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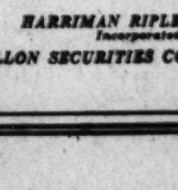

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BLYT

More Than 25,000 See Yankees in National Pro League Debut

New Hub Team Surprises In Opener Against Eagles

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Calling a football debut successful when your team gets beaten 28-7 sounds like those communiqués about "planned retreats" that Herr Goebbels got off when the German Army was being pushed all over France. Yet the phrase is apt when applied to the Boston Yanks.

Making their first start in National Pro League competition, the Yanks were pushed around rather freely and stopped almost cold by the up-and-coming Philadelphia Eagles at Fenway Park last night, but there was hardly a fan among the crowd of more than 25,000 who was not agreebly surprised by what he saw.

Tough Club

Of course, to really have been successful, the Yanks should have come out on top in the scoring. But that was too much to expect. In fact, all that was asked of the team was that it be there and put on a football game. The Yanks did that and more.

Philadelphia was a tough club for the Bostonians to have to face in their first outing. The Eagles, stronger than ever before, are being mentioned as possible eastern division titlists. That the Yanks held them to four touchdowns was considered good enough. That they scored themselves was so much gravy.

Eminently satisfying to Owner Ted Collins and his brightest star, Kate Smith, who did her part by singing the National Anthem, was the huge throng. Total receipts from the paid attendance of approximately 20,000 are expected to reach the neighborhood of $37,000, which is some $10,000 better than George Preston Marshal ever drew here when he had the Redskins at Fenway.

Williams Scores

Pleasing from local viewpoint was the manner of the Boston scoring. It was wholly a Boston effort. The touchdown was made on a fancy run by Boston College's Teddy Williams, with Frank Gaziano, ex-Holy Cross lineman, throwing a vital block to get Ted on his way. To cap it all, the extra point was kicked by another local boy, Augie Lio, who was born and brought up in East Boston.

The Eagles are a good ball club. They have depth, weight, and deception. Their T formation attack is polished, and Quarterback Roy Zimmerman was quick to take advantage in a mix-up in the Boston defenses which made the Philadelphia off-tackle slants particularly effective.

Coach Greasy Neale of the Eagles said after the game that the showing of the Yanks had surprised him. "We didn't even think Coach Herb Kopf could field a team, let alone get one together that could hold us to four touchdowns."

Fumbles Hurt

Kopf, naturally disappointed at losing no matter by what score, did find some angles to talk about. "We did stop their sweeps and we stopped their quarterback sneaks. They hurt us through tackle. Fumbles hurt us as much as anything. That and penalties." Herb was referring to the time the Yanks held the Eagles for downs on the one-yard line, only to have an offside penalty called to give the Eagles another chance, which they used to advantage.

Statistics shows that the visitors gained 205 yards on the ground while holding the Boston club to a net gain of eight yards. They made 11 first downs to five for the Yanks. They only tried eight passes, completing two for 23 yards. The Yanks attempted 17, completing eight for 58 yards.

Altogether the Yanks put up a scrappy battle. As Kopf promised, they had the spirit of a college eleven. Their first club is fair and should get better as the season rolls along. Replacements are needed. A little improvement and they should crash through with a victory. Their next game is at Fenway on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8, against the New York Giants.

Tiger Boss —By Pap'

Steve O'NEILL
—THE DETROIT MANAGER HAS BROUGHT ALONG HIS TIGERS IN LEAPS and BOUNDS AFTER A VERY SLOW START
YOU COULD HAVE A PENNANT WRAPPED UP IN THAT DISCHARGE
AW, I MUST BE VERY LUCKY
COULD BE, COULD BE!
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"THE RETURN OF DICK WAKEFIELD FROM SERVICE WAS A BIG BREAK FOR THE TIGERS"
PAP'

It couldn't happen to a nicer fellow!

Meaning, naturally, Steve O'Neill and the grand job he has done with the Detroit Tigers.

Anyone who likes sports must be pleased to see the old warhorse come up with a champion. Certainly, everyone knows Steve and all those who remember him as a great Cleveland catcher over a long stretch of years are delighted with his success. Aside from the rugged charm that marks him among ball players, O'Neill is thoroughly frank and honest. He doesn't pretend to be a mastermind, although he knows baseball inside out.

"I was just fortunate, for once, that's all," he explains. "I had a hunch we would be making a strong bid for the pennant as soon as I knew we were getting Dick Wakefield back. And only once in a manager's lifetime does he find a pair of pitchers like Hal Newhouser and Dizzy Trout on hand to take care of any situation. All I have to do is sit back and relax while the boys go out and win ball games."

O'Neill was greatly disappointed when the Cleveland Indians dropped him as manager in 1937. The following year he started to beat his way back by managing Buffalo, and remained in that post until he was signed as a Tiger coach in 1941. He did a fine job of piloting Beaumont in 1942 and after the close of the season he was signed to manage the Tigers. Last year Detroit finished in fifth place.

Johnny Barrett Starring In Pittsburgh Outfield

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As this is written, only two players hold more than one offensive leadership in the National League. One is Bill Nicholson, powerhouse outfielder of the Cubs. The other is Johnny Barrett, fleet-footed southpaw of the Pirates.

Nicholson has been a big name in the Frick circuit for several seasons, but this Barrett boy is a stranger to a lot of people away from Pittsburgh.

A year ago Barrett got into 130 games at Pittsburgh. He batted a mere .231, however, and must have been on rather thin ice as the 1944 campaign started.

One of Best

But Frankie Frisch has been rewarded for his patience. Johnny not only has developed into a better hitter this year, but today rates among the best all-around performers in his league. As the Pirates continued their series with the Braves this afternoon, the young man under discussion was high on the individual table with 19 triples and 26 stolen bases. There is no doubt that when the schedule runs out, he will still be in possession of those crowns.

Barrett is a product of New England sandlots. After starring with Lowell (Mass.) High School, he played for a while with the Kennedy's team in the Boston Park League. As Kennedy's was managed by Hughie Duffy, John eventually signed with the Red Sox organization, seeing service in their farm chain at Mansfield, Ohio, Hazelton, Pa.; Louisville, Ky. and Scranton, Pa. He did rather well touring those stations, but to coin an ancient expression, he was born several years too soon.

Too Crowded

"The year the Red Sox took me to spring training at Sarasota," Barrett remarked, "Joe Cronin had Ted Williams, Dom Di Maggio and Lou Finney in his regular outfield, and Stan Spence and Pete Fox behind them. Now I ask you, what chance did a young squirt like myself have against a bunch like that? Joe Cronin said he was sorry, but there wasn't much he could do about it. So that year I was released to San Francisco in the deal that brought pitcher Bill Fleming to Boston."

It was in the Pacific Coast League that Barrett built himself up to the major standard. In '40 at 'Frisco he set the pace in triples and stolen bases, and was within one three bagger of the Coast League record. In '41 he hit .313 for Hollywood and was bought by Pittsburgh.

John gives Lefty O'Doul, Johnny Bassler and Frank Frisch the credit for his development.

Pulled Ball

"O'Doul taught me to pull a ball into right field," Barrett explained. "Before I reached him at 'Frisco I had gotten most of my hits to left field. Bassler, a coach at Hollywood, taught me how to hit a high ball. Thanks to him I went from .270 to well over .300 in a few weeks.

"Frisch has given me all the breaks in the world," Johnny said. "He usually lets me run bases on my own, and if I get thrown out, he doesn't say anything. He likes you to run, as long as you use your head."

Barrett explains his triples and stolen bases by simply saying that "I've always been able to run, and always been high in triples and steals." What held him back for a while was his inability to steal first base. But now he can do that.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs . . . Tomorrow is an open date in the Hub . . . The Cubs come in on Friday . . . Six runs in the first inning off Nate Andrews gave the Pirates that 6-2 win yesterday . . . For the second day in a row the Red Sox were blanked by the Browns, this time by 1-0 . . . As the Tigers shut out the A's, the American League race remained deadlocked for another day . . . Tomorrow the Browns must tackle the Yanks while the Tigers go after the Senators.

Lambeau Declares New Grid Leagues Facing Problems

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 27 (AP)—Coach Earl (Curly) Lambeau of the Green Bay Packers predicted today that despite plans for postwar operations by several new pro circuits, the National Football League will be the only major play-for-pay loop "for seasons to come."

The All-America Football Conference, the U. S. Pro Football League, and the Trans-America Football League have announced organizational plans within recent months.

Lambeau, whose Packers started the 1944 National loop race with two straight victories, declared the new organizations "will have to suffer growing pains just as we did for many years."

Although admitting there was room for another "high class" league, Lambeau asserted National League teams will be "three deep" in every position after the war.

"Now, just how is any rival, starting from scratch, going to match such a setup," he said. "It's impossible. That's why it's going to be a long haul for the new leagues, with a lot of problems along the way."

Series Arranged For Swedish Aces

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27 (AP)—A series of 12 races in six weeks, starting outdoors in California and working eastward for indoor competition, was announced today as the likely program for the three Swedish track stars, Gunger Haegg, Arne Andersson, and Haakan Lidman, on their proposed visit to the U. S. to help in the sale of War Bonds. The three yesterday accepted invitations from the U. S. Treasury Department. No date for their departure has been set.

Phillies Buy Lucier

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Philadelphia Phillies have announced the purchase of right handed pitcher Lou Lucier from the Boston Red Sox organization. Lucier was with San Diego of the Pacific Coast League the latter part of this season.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Johnson, Boston, .326.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 123.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 103.
Hits—Stirweiss, New York, 198.
Doubles—Kellner, Cleveland, 41.
Triples—Stirnweiss, New York, 16.
Home runs—Etten, New York, 22.
Stolen bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 94.
Pitching—Newhouser, Detroit, 27-9, .750.

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .363.
Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 114.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 116.
Hits—Cavarretta, Chicago, 195.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 50.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 19.
Home runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 33.
Stolen bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 26.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 17-3, .850.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 26

International League Semifinal Playoffs
Baltimore 9, Buffalo 4 (Baltimore wins series, four games to three).
American Association Final Playoffs
No game scheduled.
Eastern League Final Playoffs
Binghamton at Utica, postponed. (Binghamton leads, three games to one.)
Pacific Coast Final Playoffs
No game scheduled.

National Football League

Western Division

Teams	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Green Bay	2	0	0	35	25
Cleveland	1	0	0	20	28
Chicago Bears	0	1	0	28	42
Card-Pitt	0	1	0	28	30
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0

Eastern Division

Philadelphia	1	0	0	28	7
New York	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	1	0	7	28
Brooklyn	0	1	0	7	14

Results Sept. 26

Philadelphia 28, Boston 7.

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Sig Jakucki Keeps Browns Up Even With Detroiters

By the Associated Press

Sig Jakucki could be the key to the American League pennant race today, for the footloose ex-soldier boy who was a June sparkler, but an August washout for the Browns, has earned a most important victory that sent St. Louis back into a first-place tie with Detroit.

With five games to go for the co-leaders and the New York Yankees, who have been hustling along three games back, Luke Sewell had his pitching staff straightened out with five trusted starters. Detroit again had to fall back solely on Hal Newhouser, who goes today and Dizzy Trout, who probably will go tomorrow and so on. Stubby Overmire's arm had complicated Steve O'Neill's problems.

Five Hitter

Jakucki's feat, sensational enough on its own merits for it was a brilliant five-hit shutout over Boston, 1-0, gained added stature, for the rookie had not started in 16 days and hadn't won since Aug. 21. Three earlier victories over Boston prompted skipper Sewell to call on him last night and he brought home the bacon.

Coming on top of Nelson Potter's blanking of the Red Sox it lifts the St. Louis staff's record to seven straight victories in which the hurlers allowed a total of only 11 runs. It was the Red Sox 10th straight defeat.

After the Browns finish with Boston today the schedule calls for four "toughies" with the Yanks, while Detroit entertains last-place Washington. Despite this, St. Louis has started selling World Series tickets on the strength of their super-duper pitching down the stretch.

Trout has his 27th win and the Tiger pair are within one of tying the "modern" record of 55 set by Jim Bagby, Sr., and Stan Coveleskie of Cleveland in 1920. "Modern" meaning since the advent of the lively ball.

Two Homers

The Tigers avenged their defeat at the hands of Philadelphia by a 6-0 triumph yesterday with the help of homers by Dick Wakefield and Rudy York.

New York still has hopes, though remote and vanishing fast, after topping Chicago, 9-5. Johnny Lindell's three-run single and his sensational diving catch to stop a Sox rally kept those hopes alive.

"Grandpa Joe" Heving set a new American League record for relief men by appearing in his 62d game, but Cleveland lost to Washington, 8-3.

The St. Louis Cardinals recovered their batting eyes and banged out 14 hits to beat Brooklyn, 8-7, Cincinnati took two from New York, 8-5 and 6-4, Pittsburgh drubbed Boston, 6-2, and Chicago shut out the Phillies 15-0, in the opener, but bowed, 10-1, in the second of a twi-night double.

American League

		Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to Play
Games Behind					
	Detroit	85	64	.570	5
	St. Louis	85	64	.570	5
3	New York	82	67	.550	5
11	Boston	74	75	.497	5
14	Cleveland	71	78	.477	5
16	Chicago	69	80	.463	5
17	Philadelphia	68	81	.456	5
23	Washington	62	87	.416	5

Results Sept. 26

St. Louis 1, Boston 0.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 0.
New York 9, Chicago 5.
Washington 3, Cleveland 8.

National League

		Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to Play
Games Behind					
	St. Louis	100	46	.691	5
14	Pittsburgh	89	60	.597	5
17	Cincinnati	86	63	.577	5
20½	Chicago	72	76	.486	6
28	New York	65	84	.436	5
43	Boston	61	88	.409	5
43	Brooklyn	60	89	.403	5
43½	Philadelphia	59	89	.399	6

Results Sept. 26

Pittsburgh 6, Boston 2.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 7.
Cincinnati 8, New York 5.
Cincinnati 6, New York 4.
Chicago 15, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 19, Chicago 1.

British-French Relations May Be Resumed in Rugger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The swift liberation of France and the talk of sending Association football and lawn tennis teams to play in Paris and other parts of France with a view to stepping up morale has yet the sports fans of this country planning for the quick return of Anglo-French relations on all the sports fields.

These developments must obviously await their correct order, but there is no harm in making preliminary arrangements so that no time is lost when the Governments actually give permission for teams to travel to France and vice versa. And the players of the Rugby Union game think that this resumption of sport is the right time for the British authorities of their game to resume relations with the French.

Dates from 1931

The break in British-Franco Rugby football dates from 1931 when Rugby in France was supposed to be strictly amateur, although in 1940 teams representing the British and French Armies met in Paris. But due to over-intensified competition in the French national interclub championship there were instances of "shamateurism" of various kinds and, mainly due to lax refereeing, brutality was widely predominant. A dozen clubs broke away from the French Rugby Football Federation and launched a crusade of their own to clean up the game. The break put the game in an embarrassing position and led the British authorities in March, 1931, to declare that:

"After examination of documentary evidence furnished by the French Federation and the dissentient clubs, we are compelled to state that, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the game of Rugby Football in France, neither our Union, nor the clubs or unions under its jurisdiction, will be able to arrange or fulfill fixtures with France or French clubs at home or away after the end of this season unless and until we are satisfied that the control and the conduct of the game has been placed on a satisfactory basis in all essentials."

Following that break professional Rugby football became organized in France and developed so rapidly that in the spring of 1939 a nationally representative side crossed the Channel and defeated the pick of England's paid Rugger stars by 12 points to 9.

Rugby League Laws

This game was played under Rugby League laws, a game that has a great following in the industrial north of England and in Australia, and the victory over England put the French at the stage they had reached some 12 years previously in the amateur realm. So naturally there was much rejoicing among the supporters of French Rugger and there was also a feeling on both sides of the Channel that now that French professionalism had "arrived" there might be a resumption of play among the amateurs of both countries.

But before the next season could be started the war came and the matter had to be left on the table. Now, however, it seems that the time has come for it to be taken up again and dusted prior to a thorough examination.

In the short 20-odd years they were participating in international competition—from 1905 to 1931—the French had the satisfaction of defeating all the competitors in the international tournament. They beat Wales once, in 1928; England twice, 1927 and 1931; Scotland four times, 1911, 1921, 1924 and 1930, and Ireland five times, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1930 and 1931. So there is no doubt as to the quality of the Rugger served up by the French. And there is now also no doubt that more of it will be required in the sports boom to follow the last "All Clear."

M. B. E. Skilton

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—That War Bond tour by Sweden's Gunder Haegg, Arne Andersson, and Haakan Lidman is quite a puzzle to the track experts . . . American runners have been out of training since the Nationals last June and during the football season would merely be jogging around cross country courses. . . . The speedy Swedes want to be home by Christmas—a month before the indoor season opens—but Haegg, at least, seems to be figuring on racing on the boards . . . And the A. A. U., which normally would make arrangements for such a tour, seems to know little except that the cities where meets might be held have shown no great interest.

♦ ♦ ♦

They tell this one on King Clancy, the old hockey star who calls 'em now in the National League, and nobody has questioned the yarn yet . . . Seems King was refereeing a game last season and volunteered a little aid to the official scorer: "Goal by Smith from Jones and Brown" . . . The scorer protested: "Why, Clancy, Jones wasn't even on the ice" . . . Well, he should have been," the King persisted, "and if he had been there, he would have been in on the play."

♦ ♦ ♦

Ensign Sid Luckman has received his orders for sea duty and won't be available to the Chicago Bears for a while. Well, without Sid the Bears are all at sea . . . Back in 1879 major league box scores included the number of strikes and balls thrown by each pitcher. Those figures appeared only in that season. Does anybody know why they were included? . . . Best laughs of the season were found in Fred (Nashville Banner) Russell's new book, "I'll Go Quietly," which includes the choice items of 15 years of sports writing . . . Betsy Jochum of the South Bend Blue Sox hit .296 to lead the All-American Girls' Ball League hitters and major league scouts probably are wondering if she'd be eligible for the majors.

♦ ♦ ♦

This department will make another season to locate outstanding schoolboy footballers (not for recruiting purposes). If you have any scoring sensations, passing phenoms, punting paragons, etc., in your territory, don't keep it a secret. Other folks would like to know what these kids can do.

Lieut. Commander George Earnshaw, the old Athletics' pitcher, recently visited the Jacksonville Naval Air Station on leave and sailors who heard of his exploits say George is becoming as well known in Pacific battle areas as he was in major league ball parks . . . Major Charles Sigerson, top-ranking member of the Keesler Field, Miss., grid team, is a mess officer. A 205-pound guard, the major likely will make a mess of opposing lines.

Thompson Expects Large Hawk Squad

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks leave here Friday for Hibbing, Minn., where they will establish training quarters for the 1944-45 National Hockey League season.

Manager Paul Thompson, beginning his fifth season at the Black Hawk helm, expects the largest practice squad in the club's history. He has such veterans returning as Mike Karakas, Earl Seibert, Johnny Gottselif, Mush March, and Bill Thoms. The Hawks open against the Toronto Maple Leafs here Oct. 29.

Boston Batting

Braves

Holmes	.305	Wietelmann	.239
Klutis	.291	Workman	.312
Masi	.276	Etchison	.213
Macon	.276	Hofferth	.300
Nieman	.266	Drews	.000
Wright	.261	Culler	.000
Phillips	.256	Poland	.000
Geraghty	.250		

Red Sox

Johnson	.326	Newsome	.344
Fox	.315	Cronin	.343
Culberson	.305	Culberson	.343
Metkovich	.290	Parnes	.235
Finney	.279	Conroy	.214
Bucher	.273	Lake	.200
McBride	.247	Lazor	.118

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	9	7	Barrett	9	15
Andrews	14	15	Javery	8	19
Rich	1	1	Hutchings	1	4
Tobin	17	19	Cardoni	0	0

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	12	7	Hausmann	4	7
Bowman	11	8	Woods	3	7
Barrett	8	9	Terry	6	10
Dreisewerd	2	3	O'Neill	6	11
Cecil	3	5			

Banquet at Ponkapoag

Senior, junior, four-ball and ladies' golf champions in 1944 club competition will be awarded prizes during the annual banquet and dance of the Ponkapoag Social Club on Saturday night. The affair, to be held at the Milton Woman's Club, is chairmanned by Dr. Robert A. Parsons, president of the club. A special award will be presented to Pros Gibney and Kennedy for their recent one-up victory in an exhibition match against Joe Stein and Ray Bronson.

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Words of Current Interest

Abana (II Kings 5:12)—*Ab'-a-na* (first *a* short, second and third as in sofa).

Amorites (Judges 10:11)—*Am'-o-rits* (*a* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *i* long).

Not to be thought of as a tribe occupying a particular locality; rather, they represent in a general way peoples inhabiting Palestine before the Israelites enter. Preceding the Jews in possession of the land, they may be described as native. Their origin is remote and their racial classification uncertain.

Ashtaroth (Judges 10:6)—*Ash'-ta-roth* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, *o* short). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, the *o* may be sounded long.

Names of gods and goddesses in Hebrew have a way of taking a plural form, as here. The English singular is variously written Ashtart, Ashtoreth, and Astarte. Goddess of fertility with the Canaanites and the Babylonians, far back.

Assyrian—*A-sir'-i-an* (both *a*'s clipped-short as in account, both *i*'s short).

Assyrian civilization begins in remote centuries and extends down to the time of Israelite kings and prophets. Its sway varies according to conquests, reaching at one time or another eastward beyond the Tigris and the Euphrates, westward to the Mediterranean, and southward to Egypt.

Baalim (Judges 3:7, 10:6, 10)—*Ba'-al-im* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account, *i* short).

Scholars have found from Holy Land exploration that Baalim, or local agricultural gods of the Canaanites, were difficult competitors of Jehovah, and that they often came close to capturing the allegiance of the Hebrews.

Ephraim (Hos. 13:1)—*E'-fra-im* (*e* long, *a* quick-long as in chaotic, *i* short). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, *e'-fri-um* (*e* long, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Malevolent—*Ma-lev'-o-lent* (*a* as in sofa, first *e* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, second *e* clipped-short as in silent).

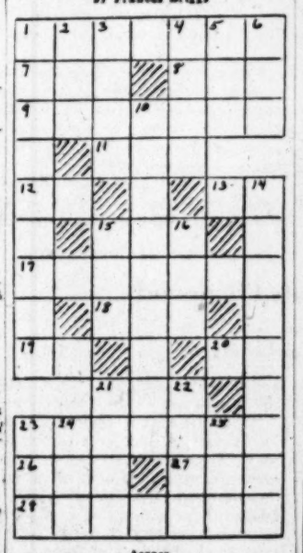
The adjective is on the move in the sixteenth century and continues down with its inherited Latin force of "wishing bad." Right through it applies not only literally to persons but also figuratively to things or qualities of a harmful sort. Among adjectives of kindred meaning given in Webster's Synonyms are "malignant," "malign," and "despiteful." It describes, according to that authority, a person intent on doing evil, or a thing of sinister influence.

Satellite—*Sat'-e-lit* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent, *i* long).

Though much employed as a term for a minor celestial body accompanying an important one, it has for its elemental meaning merely the idea of "guard" or "attendant." Webster's Synonyms groups it with "follower," "adherent," "partisan." Classic Latin has *satelles*, "escort."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—A statehouse is what?
7—What was first name of Miss Rehan, Irish-American actress?
8—Reverential fear.
9—The term "maintinal" should remind you of what?
11—Went swiftly.
12—What is name of an artificial language?
13—Symbol for lead is what?
15—Exclamation.
17—What is the tower which forms a part of most mosques?
18—What creature "finds kingdoms in a foot of ground"?
19—What State of U. S. is most populous (abbr.)?
20—You and I.
21—"As slippery as an ——."
23—Charles Edward Pratt is known to theatregoers by what name?
26—Tavern.
27—What was 8th month of Canaanite calendar?
28—"The —— of Edwin Drood."

Down
1—What is a cinematographer?
2—Bustle.
3—What is a young salmon called?
4—Tin foil for mirrors is what?
5—Possess.
6—The cabriole is what part of a piece of furniture?
10—What was first name of Hawthorne, American novelist?
14—The long-tailed skipper is what?
15—Collection of sayings.
16—Crafts.
21—What do you call the European white-tailed sea eagles?
22—Lower part of the ear is what?
23—Who is Magnolia's daughter in "Show Boat"?
24—Some.
25—What is the short, fine hair of certain animals?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"But, darling, how can I keep the house clean when you only get a furlough once a month?"

Today's Quotation

In judging others a man laboreth in vain, oft erreth and easily sinneth; but in examining himself, he always laboreth fruitfully.—THOMAS À KEMPIS

In Lighter Vein

Identified

The bank teller was inexperienced, but resolved not to be lacking in caution. In a brisk manner he challenged practically everyone who presented paper to be converted into cash.

At the end of the line an old patron of the bank, amused by the passing parade, decided to try an experiment. When his turn came, in response to the usual query, "Have you any identification?" he fumbled in his pocket, produced a snapshot and handed it to the teller. The young man eyed the print judiciously, then gave the patron a careful scrutiny. "Okay," he said at length, "you look like your picture. I guess it's all right to cash the check."

Two Married Men

"My wife," said one, "is very poetic. She gets up at sunrise and says 'Lo, the morn!' "

"Huh!" said the other, sadly. "Mine says 'Mow the lawn!' "

—Exchange

Brevities

Goebbels declares that a handful of men can hold the Siegfried Line. Not only that; he hasn't despaired of being able to get them.—Punch.

The Treasury Department's white penny that looked like a dime was a failure. What we really want is a penny that acts like a dime in purchasing power.—Washington Evening Star.

It is well understood that any allusion hereafter to "green" American troops means they were painted that way to match the scenery.—Detroit News.

Thanks a City

Servicemen show their appreciation for courtesies extended to them in many ways. It was a British seaman, however, who felt such an overwhelming gratitude for the excellent time he had in Boston that he decided to thank the entire city through an ad in one of the local papers. The ad, which appeared in the Boston Post, read:

BOSTON—I thank you for your wonderful generosity, hospitality and hostels. I have enjoyed every minute of my stay and found Boston a home away from home. From a thankful British Seaman.

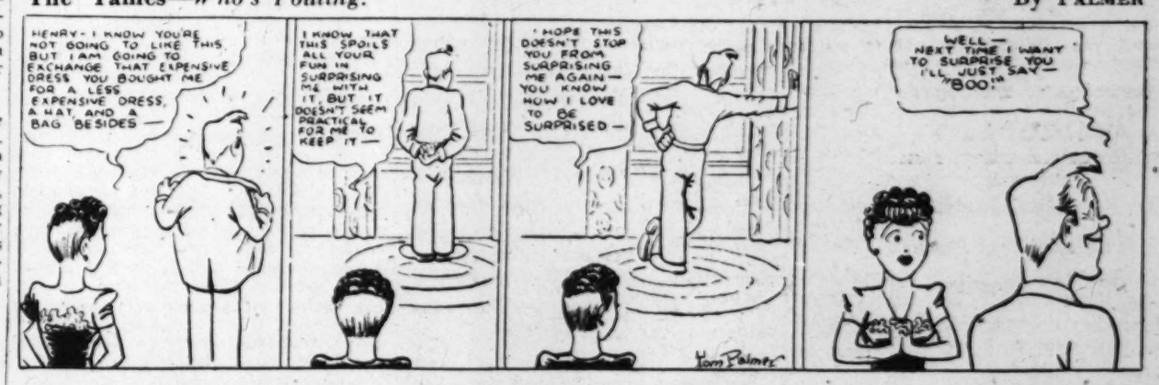
A Verse for Today . . .

They cried unto the LORD *in their trouble, . . and he led them forth by the right way.*—Ps. 107:6, 7

NEWS ITEM— AUTUMN FOLIAGE IS COLORFUL.

ISN'T THE COLORING BEAUTIFUL!
CERTAINLY IS! NATURE SWUNG A MEAN PAINT BRUSH THIS FALL
THERE ARE SOME GORGEOUS YELLOW MAPLE LEAVES I'D LOVE TO HAVE FOR THE HOUSE
YOUR WISH IS MY COMMAND
WOULDN'T YOU JUST AS SOON HAVE GOLDENROD?
LE. van Zelm

The Taffles—*Who's Pouting?* — By PALMER


HENRY—I KNOW YOU'RE NOT GOING TO LIKE THIS BUT I AM GOING TO EXCHANGE THAT EXPENSIVE DRESS YOU BOUGHT ME FOR A LESS EXPENSIVE DRESS, A HAT, AND A BAG BESIDES—
I KNOW THAT THIS SPOILS ALL YOUR FUN IN SURPRISING ME WITH IT, BUT IT DOESN'T SEEM PRACTICAL FOR ME TO KEEP IT—
I HOPE THIS DOESN'T STOP YOU FROM SURPRISING ME AGAIN— YOU KNOW HOW I LOVE TO BE SURPRISED—
WELL— NEXT TIME I WANT TO SURPRISE YOU I'LL JUST SAY— "BOO!"
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dream That Didn't Come True* — By LE PELLEY

BENJAMIN!! THIS IS THE LAST TIME I'm GOING TO CALL YOU!! GET UP THIS MINUTE!!!
MOM... I JUST DREAMED I WAS LATE FOR SCHOOL !!
SHE DOESN'T BELIEVE IN DREAMS, I GUESS....

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The Adventures of Waddles—*Destination Unknown* — By THE HAGERS

SO YOU'RE THE SANDMAN? WHAT DO YOU DO?
HAVEN'T YOU HEARD HOW I SPRINKLE SAND IN PEOPLE'S EYES TO MAKE THEM GO TO SLEEP?
I'LL DEMONSTRATE. OH, OH! MY SHAKER IS EMPTY. HOW ABOUT COMING WITH ME FOR A REFILL?
I'D LIKE TO. I CAN FLY, TOO, YOU KNOW.
THEN WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Watch on the Rhine

The blackout on military information from the Western Front is widely regarded as a move to cover bad news. We might well note that it could also serve to cover preparations for an attack.

Berlin is claiming the surrender of the last of the gallant band of British paratroopers who ten days ago seized the farther end of the important bridge at Arnhem. Allied headquarters reports no news from them. If the German claims are true, we should face the fact that a bold move to turn the Siegfried Line has failed. There has been a very definite setback, which may prolong the war by months.

The Allies are deeply concerned about their failure to relieve the heroic advance post and the Germans may have gained time to close the Netherlands door to Germany. But there are perceptible gains. The British Second Army has thrust an arm forward fifty miles. The highly important bridge at Nijmegen has been secured, and a large part of the Dutch coast has been cut off. The Allied hold on areas protecting Antwerp has been confirmed and the hope of using it as a major supply port increased.

The larger meaning of the situation is that the Germans appear to have established a real front. There are no longer holes through which small Allied forces could push. And some correspondents are now suggesting that the Germans will be able to stand on the Rhine through the winter.

But acceptance of this view may be as unwise as acceptance of the earlier reports that the Allies had already broken the Siegfried Line and that it would "all be over by September 15." We may be sure that the Allies will make at least one more major attempt to break through before winter closes down. And the blackout of news may be similar to that which preceded D-Day.

One thing is certain: The Allies have been getting their feet under them for a new push. They finally outran their supplies and replacements on the German border. At the same time they ran into stiffer resistance and more difficult terrain. But the building up of materials needed for a new drive has been rapid and concentrations of Allied power should soon hit one or more weak spots in the German front—which, if there is surprise, cannot be guarded by equal concentrations of strength.

Lightning could end this blackout.

Alea Iacta Est

The picture that Plutarch gives of Julius Caesar pausing at the Rubicon to deliberate before leading his army from Cisalpine Gaul, where it belonged, to Italy, where it did not belong, is one that has held through history. "Crossing the Rubicon" means making a bold and irrevocable decision. Alea Iacta Est: "the die is cast."

How many times it has been used in subsequent history! And how many visitors have stood on the banks of this straggly part of the Lombardy Plain's drainage plan and wondered that anything so muddy could loom so large in literature, if not in history!

It is interesting to draw some parallels between Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's recent crossing and that of Caesar in 49 B. C. Caesar had been over the Alps subduing the Germans and Gauls, and was in trouble at home. His father-in-law and erstwhile partner, Pompey, had turned against him. The problem Caesar faced was whether to return home as a private citizen and face trial for previous crimes, or to return with force, overwhelm Pompey and the Roman Senate, and set up a dictatorship. The border was the Rubicon and the question gave him pause.

General Wilson crosses the Rubicon in pursuit of the modern Germans. Their elimination from battle is his primary objective. Yet as he wins his way to the Alps he frees some resources of power and food that the South of Italy so desperately needs. For we may forget modern Italy is extremely, almost utterly, dependent upon the North. We may soon more clearly see that the problems of occupied Italy have not been so much political as economic, and the release of the North may shortly alleviate the economic troubles in the South, improving as a consequence, the political situation.

Speaking of reconversion, asks one of our naval friends, when are the world powers going to redesign sailors' uniforms to give a little more pocket room and not so much collar and so many buttons?

A Glancing Blow

If a blow is aimed at Argentina in the State Department's ban on stops by northward-bound American ships at Argentine ports, the blow is neither heavy enough nor straight enough to have decisive effect on that country's internal or external policies.

The ban can be interpreted as expressing further displeasure over Argentina's attitude toward the war. But no such forthright official explanation is available. The State Department describes the move as occasioned by war needs and implies that since there is not enough shipping to go around, space is being reserved for those taking part in the anti-Axis effort.

There is doubtless a slap intended here. But a glance at figures on exports from Argentina to the United States and to Great Britain makes it clear that the Farrell regime can survive such half-measures. The ban may cut Argentine exports to the United States in half, but to do so would only set them back to their totals of two years ago. The more recent larger totals were due mostly to American purchases of goods vital to the war effort. So Argentinians may reflect that some falling off in these exports is due soon in any case.

Moreover, so far as the Farrell regime is concerned, it is more important that British purchases of Argentine beef continue at high levels. It is on these more than on temporary American purchases that the land-holding aristocracy back of the Farrell regime must depend.

The Argentine report that there are enough Argentine ships to take care of exports to the United States may be discounted somewhat as a political reply to the State Department ban. But unless it foreshadows an all-round increase of economic pressures against Argentina, with Britain taking a much bigger part in them than would seem likely at this time, the ban must be more effective as a measure to save shipping space than to induce the Argentine people to scuttle the Buenos Aires dictatorship.

Ship Surplus Avoidable

Victory Fleet Day, the third anniversary of the birth of America's wartime merchant fleet, finds over 3,400 vessels—Liberty and Victory ships, tankers, C-type ships, and others—being operated by private companies under control of the War Shipping Administration. These companies have done an excellent job and their co-operation with the WSA and port authorities has made it possible to maintain for months a 24-hour daily average of a ship laden with war materials sailing every 30 minutes.

Ships continue to be built and when the war ends the United States merchant fleet is likely to total 50 million deadweight tons—the largest in the world. What is to be done with all these ships?

The question is not so hard to answer as it might appear. Probably 25 million tons will be Liberty ships. These are slow and costly to operate. Only a few of them are likely to be bought abroad. Most of them may be broken up. About 5 million tons of prewar shipping will remain and this will be ready for the scrap heap. The remaining 20 million tons will be the highly desirable C-type vessels, tankers, colliers, and the Victory ships.

Under the British-American shippooling agreement of 1942, a moral liability may exist to give Britain the postwar right to buy 10 million tons of war-built shipping. To the French, Dutch, Norwegians, Greeks, and Danes, it probably owes 5 million tons more.

Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, has expressed the belief that the United States should operate 15 to 25 million tons of merchant shipping after the war. There won't be enough good ships to fill all these needs. Before the war American lines operated 11 million tons. If Japan and Germany are not immediately to resume maritime activities, the United States probably can use many more ships than before 1941.

Under the circumstances, it does not appear that the "ship surplus" will be a great problem—aside from the Liberties which few will want for peacetime operation. Doubtless America could use handily in its postwar export trade such a fleet as Admiral Land proposes. But unless the United States is willing to lower its tariffs sufficiently to admit the products of other nations, the fleet will be coming home in ballast—and ship operators renewing their former cry for a subsidy.

Nazi Magician's Staff

NAZI MANPOWER SHORTAGE
FORCED LABOR OF 12,000,000 FOREIGN WORKERS
NAZI MANPOWER SHORTAGE
FEAR OF WHAT THE 12,000,000 FOREIGN WORKERS WILL DO
Gropper

Hardening Against the Robot World

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Three explanations of the motives back of the German robot bombing of Britain are now available. They add up to another strong argument for the sternest possible postwar treatment of Germany.

The first of these explanations is that the Nazis hoped to break British home front morale before Allied troops reached Germany. Had this been possible, the Germans might have sued for a negotiated peace.

A second explanation has gained credence because of the absolute futility of the motive described in the first. It was already too late for Germany to gain a political end with the robot. Moreover, the winged bombs cannot be aimed with any certainty at military objectives like factories or supply stores. Therefore, the robot campaign looks like a sadistic scheme to satisfy frustrated German emotion.

These two explanations alone are sufficient to guarantee a hardening of sentiment against the Germans. The civilized world will not trust a people who still place faith in terror, or who must revenge themselves for military defeat by wanton killing of civilians.

But there is a third explanation for the robot. It is a cooler explanation, but a more compelling one, than the first two. It is that German military leaders are already experimenting, and as it were on borrowed time, with the weapons of a projected Third World War.

The robot campaign is a sort of Nazi futurama. It has the sinister implications for tomorrow which the franker pages of "Mein Kampf" had for today. It is reminiscent of the Nazi-Fascist intervention in Spain, where planes strafed civilian refugees along the roads and bombardment of Guernica forecast a whole series of Lidices.

If no further atrocities are reported against the Nazis before this war's close, the robot bomb will suffice to explain a hardening of sentiment against Germany which occurs even as the Allied armies approach the goal of victory. It may well be that the plan credited to Secretary Morgenthau, under which Germany would be reduced to an agricultural state, reflects this change in attitude. Some features of the plan would seem directly traceable to the German experiment with robots. It is widely felt that a nation in which mechanical dexterity has so far outrun moral responsibility is not to be trusted with an industry capable of producing so powerful an offensive weapon. This is not a subject of exclusive British interest, for military experts foresee a day when robots could cross the Atlantic.

Now there are debatable points in the Morgenthau plan as it is reported. But the question of a hard or soft peace for Germany is not debatable. In looking over proposals for a "reasonable" peace with Germany, this writer at least is impressed with the fact that many of them stem from economic, rather than moral, examination of postwar questions.

One of the arguments for "going easy" is that if our proscriptions against Germany hurt that nation economically, they will eventually hurt us all economically. That may be a useful warning for greedy interests which want to profiteer on the situation they think will advantage them under strict political control of Germany. But it is not a reliable gauge on which to plan the world's moral rehabilitation.

If we refrain from doing what we ought morally to do because it will hurt our pocketbooks, we shall be repeating our prewar mistake of not preparing to face up to aggression because to do so would interfere with our comfort. In so far as the policing of Germany for political ends must be undertaken, it should be undertaken in the spirit that it must be thorough, even if to be thorough costs us all something. The fact that Nazi Germany, even in its last moments, should still have the evil genius to forecast the shape of a "next war" will be something to remember as we set down the terms of the next peace.

G. I. Menagerie in Italy

(From a Soldier in Italy)

So many of the people claim to have lost all ambition since the Fascist regime brought the country to such a debacle. They all profess to despise Il Duce and claim that everyone was forced to join the party at the point of a gun. You can't help but feel that most of them are sincere and those who speak the language are convinced of it, naturally being in sympathy with their countrymen. Many men who have been in combat a long time, though, are very skeptical and cynical about them. . . .

G. I.'s seem to have a flair for collecting pets. We were told a classic example of how not to spend money (before we left our POE). Some G. I.'s paid sixty dollars for a moth-eaten camel and then were most indignant because their CO wouldn't give them permission to ship it home as a souvenir. Aside from the "Buy Bonds" moral, it points up the pet-collecting passion.

The tent next to us has two white rabbits which frequently wander in to see us and never seem to go further than two tents from home. Corn on the cob seems their favorite food. For a long time there was a falcon in the next platoon, until it and its owner shipped out; and now someone has a perfectly tame pigeon. There are dogs galore, of course. A little chestnut brown teddy bear with a head huge for the rest of him followed his master wherever he went and was said to have been with him everywhere, including foxholes on the front. A small group of men he knew well, and the rest of the world he boldly defied—as long as his master was not too far away to back him up.

My pets are the ever-present little lizards. When I settle down to read anywhere, they gradually get bolder and stalk me, giving a perfect exhibition of the use of "individual cover and concealment in scouting and patrolling" (a standard camouflage specialty of the Army). And if I stay reading long enough, they seem to come to the conclusion that I am all right and scamper around me.

When in Naples I was quite impressed by the modernistic buildings—and I mean modernistic. Something along the lines of Neutra's work, only a little more crude. In fact, it was more like some of the early work of Gropius. However, one was quite pleasing—simple, circular, and done in polished black and gray marble. A hotel or apartment house was especially bad—rounded corners with clumsy brick balconies forming strong horizontal bands standing out six feet or so, and running all around in twenty-foot chunks, and then a space. Balcony and the space between were equal in width—talk about wim, wigor, and weight!

(From an Army Captain in England)

Sunday evening I had to attend a meeting concerning the administration of voting details for the men of our unit. The meeting lasted a couple of hours and we accumulated literally volumes of mimeographed and printed instructional material for our small unit of 20 men. It's the policy of the Army to see that everyone is given an opportunity to vote and so we are passing out postal cards for request of ballot to everyone and making them sign for it. So even if the State administrations fall down on their jobs, at least there can't be any kick-back later that the Army interfered with their voting privileges.

I hope that we have an opportunity to hear one broadcast of each of the candidates or even a re-broadcast. To my way of thinking, the lack of information that's easy to get and vital to intelligent voting is going to be more harmful to Dewey than to the President. After all, we know F. D. R. So help us, if we don't, after all these years! But Dewey has to clarify himself on some of the issues.

I hope that Dewey has some of Willkie's stuff in him, and that he can show that the thing that made America strong and the thing that makes any free country strong is not any one individual. It's efficiency in terms of decades that we want rather than for just a few years. I am convinced that a healthy democracy can best serve history if it provides unselfish rotation of its leaders.

Collectivism Opposed

The Bookshelf

The startling assertion that the United States and Great Britain are in danger of succumbing to a type of totalitarianism at home similar to that which they have been fighting abroad is the leitmotiv of Prof. Friedrich A. Hayek's THE ROAD TO SERFDOM (University of Chicago Press, $2.75).

This danger, the author contends, is inherent in the trend toward planned economy which he says has become apparent in both countries during the last 25 years. Professor Hayek sees little basic difference between Socialism, Communism, Fascism, and Naziism. He even declares that it was "the prevalence of socialist views and not Prussianism" that made the spreading of Naziism possible. He questions the ability of any government to solve equitably the complex and conflicting problems of national economy and insists that a party rule of the worst sort would be the inevitable result of State interference with the economic activities and mores of the population.

In his violent opposition to all socialist movements, Professor Hayek frequently uses arguments that cannot stand up under close scrutiny. His assertion, for instance, that pre-Mussolini Italy was ruled by the Social Democrats is patently wrong. From 1866 to 1922, it was ruled by an almost unbroken succession of orthodox statesmen, and it was precisely because of their muddling that Mussolini could succeed.

It is equally erroneous to accuse, as the author does, the Austrian Social Democratic leaders of having interfered with the private lives and views of their followers and tried to separate them socially from the remainder of the population.

While the author performs a useful service in pointing out some of the pitfalls that may threaten the attempt to establish a system of collective or planned economy, he has nothing better to offer. He seems unaware of the process of gradual integration of human society that has been going on ever since the days of ancient Greece and Rome.

Still less would he admit that the motive power for this process is derived from a tension between the set of economic views held by the majority at any given period and the set of moral ideas prevailing at the same period. Nineteenth-century liberalism, so valiantly defended by Professor Hayek, certainly owed its triumph more to its moral than to its economic superiority over feudalism.

It was defeated in turn when the discrepancy between its promises and its achievements became patent. For what may be considered the main guilt of liberalism was that it acknowledged organization as a prerequisite of political freedom but was unwilling to see the same principle applied to the economic sphere.

No one can predict whether collectivism of any brand will do better. No one can predict whether the advocates of planned economy will win the day after this war or whether another economic system will gain general acclaim. What can be said is that the new economic order, too, will be but a passing phase in the human struggle to reconcile universal justice with individual liberty.

E. S. P.

Australian Hospitality

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

It started when Celia and I opened the door one Sunday evening to two American servicemen—the first we had ever seen close up. We didn't know it then, but that was the beginning of our American family.

The taller one saluted, looked embarrassed, and said, "Excuse me, ma'am, but if we got some steak would you cook it for us? We've just hit town, you see, and all the eating places seem to be closed up right now."

"Of course," we said in our best hostess manner. "We'd love to."

So off they went after steak and in we went to prepare, a little surprised, but game.

They were back in half an hour, standing rather sheepishly on the doorstep.

"I hope you won't mind, ma'am, but we met some of our buddies and they have nowhere to go either, so we thought perhaps you would be good enough to cook for them, too."

"Why, that's quite all right; bring them in," we said, with a cheery smile of welcome. The smile froze a little as they filed in—all 27 of them!

After we had recovered from the initial shock we set to work on the steak. I have never seen such a lot of meat all at once, and I really hope never to again. Where it all came from is a mystery, even in prerationing days, but there it was in a huge red pile, and what we didn't do to it! Some of it we fried with potatoes and tomatoes, and some we grilled and served up with eggs. Then we hamburgered some under the instructions of a boy who used to be a soda-jerk behind a lunch counter back home.

While one batch of boys was eating in the dining-room next door, another batch was cleaning out and washing up and generally making itself useful, and another batch was usually sitting around (in the passage mostly—no room in the kitchen) encouraging the others and getting in the way horribly. The supply of aprons and tea-towels ran out early in the piece, and we had to borrow butter and sugar from the neighbors. That brought half the neighbors in, most of them with eyes like organ stops from curiosity.

Eventually we sent everyone away well fed and happy and sat down to survey the wreckage. It wasn't too bad, considering everything—a pile of wet tea-towels, one broken cup, one mashed-in hamburger on the hall carpet, and a general air of wildest disorder. We let it lie and went to bed.

Next day while we were cleaning up there came another ring at the door. There they were, the original twosome.

"Good-day, ma'am. We just wondered if there was anything we could do to help."

From then on they were "our boys."

Pat and Lee were their names. Pat was from the Deep South, a red-head with a wild blue eye. He had a marvelous sense of humor and a soft voice that was a continual delight to us. When he got to know us a little better he produced his pocket wallet and proudly showed us a picture of his fiancée, "Miss Caroline." She certainly was an advertisement for the Deep South.

Lee had no such attachments and was loud in his praise of Australian youth and beauty. He was shorter than Pat and dark. He came from a farm in the wilds of Michigan, five miles from the nearest town, and told us he had scarcely ever seen a really big city before he joined up.

"San Francisco scared me half to death, no kidding."

Lee, we discovered, was an excellent cook. We still talk about the dinner he gave us of ham steak in batter (quite new to us), fried eggs, mashed potatoes and pumpkin pie. He made a devil's food cake, too, but he had to apologize for it—it turned out a bit lopsided. It tasted good, though. We got a wonderful recipe for chocolate fudge from him, and in return showed him how to make banana and pineapple fritters, great favorites in our household. He sent the recipe back home to his mother, so that she would be able to make them for him when he got back.

We gave a select party for the boys one night—about six Americans and a corresponding number of Celia's friends. At least, it started select and finished up a riot. That was the night they tried to teach us to jive. Celia and friends managed beautifully, but both John and I felt we should have been caught and trained much, much younger. We tried very hard, but I fear we will be dancing the old-fashioned Australian way to the end of our lives.

Pat and Lee are now at operational stations far away from our city.

We miss them very much.

MARY HAMBROOK

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Criticism

Criticism is the endeavor to find, to know, to love, to recommend, not only the best, but all the good, that has been known and thought and written in the world.—"A History of Criticism," by GEORGE SAINTSBURY (1845-1933.)

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